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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. Golding Bird, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. Pereira, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, SIMPSON AND DELILAH.

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NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, LA SONNAMBULA. Monday, September 4th, Mr. JAY BIAL'S UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COMPANY.

SURREY THEATRE. — This Evening at 8, REAL LIFE. Preceded at 7.30, by INJURED INNOCENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, in a Pastoral on the sacrilegious acts committed by the Socialist rioters at Montceau-les-Mines, says:—

"The heavicst share of the responsibility does not fall on the immediate agents of these irreligious and Socialist brutalities. The great, the real offenders must not be sought in these factories, nor at the bottom of these mines. . . . Who, with the most cynical audacity and the most surprising impunity, has for some years been daily denouncing the free exercise of religion? Who has been teaching the readers of popular publications to treat the priest and the nun as public enemies, it might almost be added as noxious animals, which it is allowable to get rid of by any means, and towards whom the use of force is no longer a crime at common law, but a praiseworthy act, and the meritorious performance of a civic duty? . . . . More pity than indignation must be felt for the iconoclasts and incendiaries of Montceau-les-Mines; but indignation, devoid of pity, must be felt for those who, abusing the ignorance and credulity of working men, and perfidiously trading on the too real hardship of their lot, are constantly instilling into their hearts the most murderous inspirations, and making them the tools of their sectarian hatred of God and of all religious and social order."

The Bishop quotes in a note M. Paul Bert's famous toast of 1872—"The destruction of Phylloxeras: against one we have sulphuret of carbon; and against the other, Clause 7 of the Ferry Bill. If that clause does not respond to our expectations, we shall not hesitate to find a stronger insecticide, in order to save France." As also a sentence from his equally famous lecture of last August:—"Religious teaching is the school of imbecility, fanaticism, unpatriotism, and immorality." The Bishop significantly adds, "M. Bert was Minister of Education and Worship from November 14, 1881, to January 27, 1882."

The *République Française* rebukes its contemporaries for their outcry against England, and says:

"They had better tell the truth and acknowledge that England never thought of the policy of abstention and abdication in so serious a question as the restoration of order in Egypt. That great nation has the happiness of enjoying a Government which has traditions and continuity in its plans. It goes whither its interests and its honour as a great Power summon it. Others were summoned like it, but have preferred immobility. They have a perfect right to do so, but that is no reason for insulting the English nation and the Government which watches over its destinies."

The *Gaulois* convened a meeting of journalists on Tuesday to arrange for the Lesseps banquet. Meanwhile the *Parlement* says:—

"M. de Lesseps has just displayed in safeguarding the Canal as much energy, courage, and adroitness as he evinced in creating it, and were it merely a question of congratulating him in the name of France we should be the first to assent. But to attain his object he had to follow a line of conduct which has deeply involved him in the events of which the Valley of the Nile has been the theatre for some months past. He has taken under his patronage the adventurer who has placed Egypt in its present miserable condition. Arabi certainly would not have braved Europe with so much audacity had not the support of our illustrious countryman induced him to believe that he would remain unpunished. A demonstration just now—a few months only after the massacres of Alexandria, while these massacres are unavenged, while France unhappily refuses to join in avenging them—in honour of M. de Lesseps would necessarily assume the character of a demonstration in favour of Arabi and against those combating him."

The *Débats* thinks it easy to foresee that England will confine the Turkish army to a show of intervention, designed to preserve a phantom of sovereignty:—

"If Abdul Hamid, adopting the schemes of his powerful Northern allies, had agreed to act with vigour at the outset of the crisis, he would very probably have again reduced Egypt to a Turkish Pashalic. Fortunately for the safety of our African possessions, the Sultan let slip the time when he could have successfully intervened, and the part about to be played by his troops does not seem calculated to restore the *prestige* of the Ottoman Empire south of the Mediterranean. . . . . The Turkish troops have only the choice between Rosetta and Damietta, and it is to be presumed that they will be intrusted with the occupation in the Delta of some points devoid of all strategic importance, and as remote as possible from the regions where there may be a serious struggle between the Egyptians and the English."

Some of the French papers are very hostile to England in their articles on the war in Egypt; but the more respectable of them are friendly, and only regret the vote of the Chamber which dismissed M. de Freycinet.

The famous women's strike, with which Mdlle. Louise Michel has for some time past been threatening the Parisians, served, the *Standard's* correspondent says, as a pretext for a great meeting held on Tuesday night in the Salle Levis, at Batignolles. Numerous speeches on the subject were delivered, but Louise Michel's was the great success of the evening. In her opinion, "Man is a pigmy, and woman a giant! She is not demanding her rights for her; no, she takes them. We have had enough of slavery; the hour of reckoning has come, and it is quite time that woman should prove in the face of the whole universe that she ever has been, is, and will always remain the equal of man." In her peroration Louise Michel addressed exclusively the *ouvrières*. She said: "Leave your workshops and shake off the servitude which oppresses you. Revolt, I say! Revolt against your oppressors and strike." It is needless to add that Mdlle. Michel was, as usual, the object of a veritable ovation. Another speaker, whose speech was almost as warmly applauded as Mdlle. Michel's, was Sarah Marcel. She said: "It is in the name of man that we claim the rights of woman. Is not woman the root of humanity? The consequence of enslaving her has been the procreation of a cowardly and pusillanimous race of men. Citizens, you will never be free till you are born of free fathers and mothers." The citizen Adolphe Grippa then mounted the tribune, and raised the customary cries of "*aux armes!*" This time it was not quite so successful as usual in eliciting the applause of the audience, for a certain workman named Milton protested. He even went so far as to give it as his firm conviction that if the Republic were really in danger, those who were so constantly calling to arms in public meeting would be the last to join the ranks.

A congress of the boys who are being educated in the schools and colleges of Paris, Bordeaux, Versailles, Albi, Angoulême, Nice, Marseilles, Nimes, Montpellier, Périgueux, Barbezieux, Béziers, La Rochelle, Nantes, Toulouse, Poitiers, Agen, and other French towns, has been held at Bordeaux under the honorary presidency of M. Victor Hugo. After a number of sittings had been held the following resolutions were passed:—That the study of Greek and Latin should not be compulsory; that a change should be made in the mode of hearing the charges brought against pupils, which should be heard before a different and more impartial tribunal; that the food and furniture in the schools should be of a better kind; that the school libraries should be improved and provided with all the French and foreign classics for the use of day pupils and boarders; that military instruction should be given in all schools as it now is in Paris; that absolute equality should be established between the colleges, the lyceums, and the schools by making the course of education quite gratuitous, and by creating several establishments of higher education, admission to which would be solely by competition; that the boarders should be allowed one day's holiday every week, and the mode of punishment known as "keeping in" suppressed; that the students who had been guilty of insubordination at Montpellier and Toulouse the other day should be accorded a full pardon; that the works of Victor Hugo, the "grand master of French poetry," should be assimilated to those of Corneille and Racine, and made "classic;" and that an energetic support should be given to the newspaper which had been started to uphold the interests of youth, and that it should be circulated freely among parents. After these resolutions had been passed, the Congress adjourned until the 10th of August of next year.

Some official statistics have just been issued in France of the suicides that have taken place in fifty years. They show that since 1830 the number of suicides has trebled. In 1830 there were five suicides for every 100,000 inhabitants; in 1850, 10; in 1860, 11; in 1817, 13; in 1880, 15. The total of suicides in the last year reached 6,650, of whom 79 per cent. were men. The Seine Department stands at the head of the gloomy list; and Corsica has the smallest number of suicides—only two per 100,000 inhabitants. A painful fact is the growing frequency of suicides among children. Between 1876 and 1880, 198 boys and 40 girls below 15 years of age destroyed themselves. Of these 209 were over 12 years of age; 21 were between the ages of 12 and 10; four were 10 years old; and 6 were below 9, the youngest being only 7 years old. It appears that by far the greater number of suicides take place in the summer, the proportions per cent. being:—Summer, 39; spring, 19; autumn, 24; and winter, 18.

ITALY.—According to the *Voce della Verità*, it is probable that a Consistory will shortly be held, at which two of the Pontifical Nuncios will be created Cardinals. These, it is believed, are Monsignor Czacki, Nuncio at Paris, and Monsignor Vannutelli, Nuncio at Vienna. It is very seldom that any Nuncios are raised direct to the purple, excepting those accredited to Spain, France, and Austria, who are entitled to receive that dignity either on being recalled or on asking with sufficient reason for permission to retire, and, according to the diplomatic custom long existing between those States and the Vatican, an ecclesiastic who has represented the Holy See at any one of the three cannot afterwards be accredited to any of the others.

The *Popolo Romano* gives a column of statistics taken from the report of the Italian Consul at Tripoli concerning the commerce of that country and Italy's share in it. It shows that Italy claims the first rank in Tripolitan commerce after England, for the reason that while the tonnage of the English ships trading there during the year amounts to one-half of the whole, the tonnage of the Italian ships is one-third. It appears, however, that of the 19,500,000f. of imports in 1881, Italy only contributed to the amount of 711,000f., and of the 11,500,000f. of exports in the same year Tripoli sold no more than 189,000f. worth to Italy. The position that Italy claims in Tripolitan commerce is, therefore, little else than that of a carrying trade for other countries, supposing, of course, that the quantity of freight obtained is in proportion to the tonnage of her ships calling there.

AUSTRIA.—M. Louis Kossuth, who is still held in great esteem by his Hungarian countrymen, took occasion to inform them of his views relative to the anti-Semitic tendencies which are now coming to the surface in Hungary. In a conversation with the Deputy Czernatony, M. Kossuth expressed his surprise that the manifestations in Hungary so hostile to the Jews should be able to strike such deep roots; and declared the anti-Semitic agitations to be nothing but humbug, and a trade carried on by certain persons for the purpose of profiting by the passions of the thoughtless, and for fishing in troubled waters.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"To people not entrusted with State secrets the question of coronation or no coronation cannot well be decided off-hand. To Russians who are in the habit of gaining a knowledge of what is happening in their own country from foreign newspapers, the occurrence of the ceremony this year has been placed beyond doubt. Otherwise—the facts being unknown except to a select few, and the appearances altogether contradictory—one may look at probabilities. Political expediency of the most urgent kind—not to say anything about dynastic pride—calls for the prompt completion of a ceremony without which, in the minds of the people, the Czar can never be more than the nominal ruler of All the Russias. The spectacle of a fearless monarch entering Moscow to be blessed by the Church, to be 'crowned of God,' and acclaimed of the people, might even inspire Nihilism with respect. It will, of course, be difficult, even only for a few days, for the Emperor to brusquely change the attitude which he has hitherto considered it necessary to assume towards his subjects. The *Nouvelle Revue* has too much confidence in the Czar's *bravoure chevaleresque* to look for further postponement of the coronation. Madame Adam may be right. Whether she is right or wrong, her opinion is calculated to spread a feeling of intense satisfaction throughout Russia, and particularly in St. Petersburg. For here the tendencies of the mind are somewhat practical and realistic. Here nobody thinks of laying emphasis on Imperial virtues simply because some soldiers have been running an underground water canal on three sides of the Emperor's residence in the Nevsky Prospect to prevent the approach of Nihilistic mines, or because opposite the same building a block of houses had been acquired by the Government in order to obviate the descent of a strange bullet or bomb into the Imperial gardens. The fact that the whole line of railway from the capital to Peterhof swarms with soldiers is no more regarded as proof of Royal audacity than the fact that the Czar's summer residence has been metamorphosed into a fortified stronghold. With better opportunities of becoming acquainted with their Sovereign, the Russian people will, no doubt, be ready enough to recognise the greatness of his mind and the goodness of his intentions; but at present they can hardly be blamed if they decline to augur the occurrence of the coronation this year solely from the 'chivalrous bravery' of a monarch who has fled from his subjects, and appears no more in the seat of his ruling."

INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Very serious rioting, accompanied by cruel atrocities, has again broken out between the Hindoos and Mahommedans at Salem, in the Madras Presidency. One hundred and fifty Hindoos and three Mahommedans have been arrested, and a special magistrate deputed to investigate the charges. A correspondent on the spot writes as follows:—

"A missionary drove my companion and myself to the train in his dogcart, but at Shevapett, where the Mahommedan mosque was situated, we were stopped by a mob of Hindoos, who barred our passage until the troops came in sight. We then moved forward and saw terrible sights. I can hardly believe that there was any Bulgarian atrocity perpetrated which could equal some of these sights. One Mussulman infant, lying dead, had had its arms torn from its body. A little further we came across headless corpses of men and women, Mussulmans in every case. There were corpses on all sides, and the houses were burning. The principal mosque was also razed to the ground, and its rich furniture and chandeliers completely destroyed. Dead pigs had been thrown into the wells with the corpses of Mohammedan children. The origin of these serious riots is entirely attributable to religious feeling. The Mahommedans constitute only about one twelfth of the population, and in this case the Hindoos seem to have been entirely the aggressors, and to have indulged in an orgie of lustful atrocity which recals the worst days of the Mutiny. There is a depth of passionate cruelty in the Oriental nature when excited by fanatical zeal which is unintelligible to those whose observation and experience are onesided and normal. These incidents have greatly excited Mahommedan feeling in India, and unless very energetic measures are at once adopted by the authorities to punish the criminals there is a considerable danger that religious riots will arise in other towns. The troops are still patrolling the streets at Salem."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The following are further details of the fighting near Ismailia. The *Standard's* correspondent says that on Friday morning he joined the advancing troops, and continues:—

"I found the 84th Regiment stationed on our extreme left, which rested on the Canal. Next to them came a battalion of Marine Artillery, and beyond them the 38th. The battery of artillery whose place in the line was next to the 38th was already in action, sending shell into the enemy's position. The brigade of Guards formed in echelon of half battalions from the right, took up the line beyond the artillery, while the 60th Rifles formed the right of the infantry lines, the battalion of marines being in reserve. The cavalry and a battery of horse artillery were on the extreme right. The movement commenced by the advance of the cavalry under General Drury-Lowe. They moved forward, but inclining towards the left, thereby commencing the flanking movement, which, had the Egyptians retained their position, would have been carried out by the whole line, when the enemy would have been driven into the Canal. Their artillery opened at once, but the direction taken by our cavalry, threatening their line of retreat, and the aspect of the magnificent array of troops above mentioned, now in motion, proved too much for the gunners, who, after firing a round or two, limbered up. Their infantry had already taken their places in the trains and were steaming away. Once in motion there was no hesitation on the part of the Egyptian cavalry and artillery, who galloped away at full speed, amidst a cloud of dust which rose high in the clear morning air, and pursued by screaming shells from our horse artillery guns. When our force approached the enemy's position they found that the village of Tel-el-Mahuta was deserted. Behind it the enemy had industriously erected a formidable series of entrenchments. One earthwork completely barred the railway, and if defended could not have been carried without heavy loss. Behind this, still standing, were many store tents full of provisions. A short distance away we could see a portion of the infantry, who had not taken train, in full and rapid retreat. Our glasses showed the officers brandishing their swords and trying to get the disorganised throng into some sort of order. They were evidently newly-raised levies. Two prisoners taken state that on Thursday there were twelve guns and three battalions of infantry absolutely engaged with us. They declare that the majority of the men in the ranks have been dragged away from their homes, and are fighting against their will.

"While our infantry were marching without opposition into Tel-el-Mahuta, the cavalry, under General Drury-Lowe, made a wide circuit among the sand hills of the Desert, and then came down upon the railway again near Mansamah Railway Station. Our horse artillery engaged in a duel with an enemy's battery of seven Krupp guns, which they silenced. While this was going on the cavalry worked round to the rear of the Egyptian camp, near the railway station, and charged in splendid order. Their infantry, warned by the artillery fire, were drawn up to defend the camp, and fired a hasty volley, causing some fifteen or twenty casualties among the cavalry; then, as the long line charged down, they broke and fled wildly. A minute later our troops were among them, and numbers were cut down. A party of Egyptian cavalry drawn up in order made a show of charging down upon the flank of our cavalry, but a troop of Life Guards wheeled and faced them, and after a moment's hesitation they turned and rode off. An engine with a train was in the station as the cavalry rode up, and this at once started. As soon as the charge was over the Dragoons went off in fast pursuit of the train, and attempted to bring it to a standstill by firing at the driver. Unfortunately they were not successful in hitting him, and the train got away, to the great disappointment of the men, as an engine would have been an invaluable capture. One little episode of the fight was related to me. As the Egyptian cavalry rode off three of the troopers fell from their horses, and a Life Guardsman dismounted to make them prisoners. One of them, however, showed fight, and rushed at the Guardsman. A sharp encounter took place, in which the Egyptian wounded the Englishman in the hand, whereupon the latter with a sweeping blow cut the Egyptian literally in two, buckling up his sword with the stroke. General Drury-Lowe's force captured the seven Krupp guns which had been engaged with the Horse Artillery, a hundred and twenty standing tents, a large number of Remington rifles, and an immense amount of stores and ammunition. Seventy-five railway waggons loaded with provisions also fell into their hands. Our infantry went into camp at Tel-el-Mahuta, in itself a most important point, securing over fifteen miles of the Canal, where the dam made by the enemy has already been destroyed. The advance of the cavalry to Mansamah has added a further length of Canal to our supply, and this will be maintained, as General Willis is preparing to reinforce General Lowe with a battalion of the Guards, so enabling him to hold the position should the enemy take heart and endeavour to recapture it."

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following official list of the killed on the 24th and 25th ult., and the number of wounded:—1st Life Guards, Trooper Condy, killed; two corporals and ten men wounded. Royal Horse Artillery, Bombardier Pollard, Drivers Robertson and Goodsall, killed; one man wounded. 7th Dragoons, Major Bibby and five men wounded. York and Lancaster Regiment, Private Carty killed; six men wounded. Mounted Infantry, two officers and one man wounded.

Telegraphing on Sunday, the same correspondent says:—

"There has been a most important arrival. An engine, with nine trucks, has steamed in from Suez. The engine was taken by ship from Alexandria to Suez by Major Wallace, and disembarked there. The train was made up and filled by men from the *Euryalus* and *Ruby*, bringing with them a Gatling gun and a 7-pounder. A half-company of Madras Sappers and Miners accompanied them. The journey was performed in five hours. They saw nothing of the enemy. The line was found to be in fair working order. The achievement is a most successful one, and the engine will prove invaluable here."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—

"This afternoon the 7-ton guns from our and the enemy's batteries exchanged compliments, the firing from both sides being excellent. Our guns were worked by Lieutenant Scott, of the *Inconstant*, and with such precision that, at a range of about 5,000 yards, we appeared to have dismounted their largest gun—not before, however, they had, with almost equal accuracy, planted three shots within a radius of thirty yards round our gun one of them bursting close to Lieutenant Scott and covering him with *débris*. It may be a doubtful satisfaction to owners of property in Ramleh to hear that their houses are well within range of the enemy's fire."

In a telegram from Ismailia on Monday afternoon the *Standard's* correspondent says:—

"Kassassin Lock, four miles beyond Mahsameh, was occupied by the cavalry on Saturday night, and yesterday Sir Garnet Wolseley, with detachments of the 84th and 46th, with two guns and a squadron of Dragoons, advanced three miles further, and found two guns abandoned by the enemy. The General returned here in the afternoon. In passing over the battlefield he was surprised to observed how great was the havoc wrought by our guns on the 24th inst., as shown by the number of guns and equipments thrown away on the line of retreat. The arrival from Suez of the engine will enable the armour-clad train which has been prepared to make rapid movements when necessary. Yesterday it started for the front, under the command of Lieutenant Purvis, of the *Penelope*, with a 40-pounder gun, a Gatling, and twenty-seven bluejackets. The train was drawn by mules. General Wilkinson, of the Indian Division, arrived yesterday to confer with Sir Garnet, and returns to-morrow. He was escorted by a troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who rode from Suez in two days—a feat which speaks volumes for the condition of their horses. The 13th go to the front to-morrow; the 19th Hussars went forward to-day."

The following items are taken from a despatch to the *Times* from the "camp opposite Abu Risheh:"—

"As I have already informed you, General Graham has occupied Kassassin Lock, and the dams having been pierced, water has begun to move slowly eastwards. This has disclosed, if what I hear be confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice on the part of those in command of the Egyptian forces. A number of corpses of men and camels have been thrown into the stagnant water, probably in the hope that an outbreak of some deadly contagious fever might be produced among the British troops, and of course, also in the towns supplied from the canal. I write feelingly, for I have to-day myself drunk some of this water through a pocket filter. These filters are rather scarce in camp, and, of course, they are useless against a mass of putrid animal matter. The men are continually filling their bottles at the canal and it is impossible to prevent them. The heat is simply

insupportable, and all creatures with skins must fill them with water or suffer torment. Since I have been sitting under the shelter of a friend's tent this afternoon a young officer of Dragoons fainted on the sand, but I am happy to say all is right again. The hospital on the other side of the canal, a pretty little mosque of red and white brick, is daily filled with cases of sunstroke.

"The dam here is now pierced sufficiently for light craft to pass. Communications, however, with our advanced post look rather uncertain. A signalman was shot yesterday near the canal, and a store-boat attacked this afternoon by a party of the enemy, who were driven off by the Dragoons. The boats now advance under an escort.

"One proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men was that for twenty-four hours after starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them; yet, hungry, thirsty, worn out as they were, they were most anxious to be led forward against the enemy."

The *Times'* correspondent at Port Said had an interview yesterday with Yusuf Bey Noureddin, whose escape from Cairo has been reported. He gives the following details:—

"Every day Turkish and Circassian residents in Cairo are being arrested and imprisoned by Arabi's adherents, and are never heard of again. Nubar Pasha's palace has been looted and burned—the only house that has been destroyed yet. Some Turkish and Circassian pashas, with the few Europeans remaining, are guarding the citadel and seem well prepared to hold their own until the British come up. He speaks very highly of the way in which he was received by the British officer at Kantara, and says he is quite certain that if the absurd stories circulated in the Arab camp of atrocities committed by the British were disproved, the majority of Arabi's troops would desert. He states that at Kafr Dowar there is a large force of Bedouins of a tribe named Oulad Ali, and at Salahieh 15,000 Bedouins of the tribe Taharah Abou Sultan, who stand firm to Arabi only through fear, and are prepared to lay down their arms when the British advance."

The *Standard* correspondent gives the following particulars respecting the capture of Mahmoud Fehmy:—

"While General Drury-Lowe was surveying the village captured yesterday, a respectable man came up and entered into conversation with him in French. While they were talking an Egyptian officer passed as a prisoner under an escort. The Egyptian officer exclaimed to General Drury-Lowe, 'That man you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command.' The man was at once arrested, and was brought in here in the evening. This capture is of very great importance. It appears that Mahmoud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, alighted, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine-driver caught sight of our soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, came down the hill and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind, walked up to the General and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognised by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi himself, this capture is the most important which could have been effected. Mahmoud Fehmy is the most distinguished pupil which the military school of Cairo has produced. Before the troubles began he was Inspector-General of Fortifications. When Arabi rose to power he supported him warmly, and was by him named Minister of Public Works. He designed the lines of Kafr Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir, going to the latter place nominally to give his advice to Rached Bey, who commands the troops there, but practically he took the command out of the latter's hands. All the important telegrams which have fallen into our hands are addressed to Mahmoud Fehmy, and it is evident that he had despatched some wholly fabulous accounts of the fighting, since the telegrams both from Arabi and Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations upon the victories which he had reported. He is regarded as the Nana Sahib of the Egyptian revolt. Fehmy says that no troops have come down from Kafr Dowar to reinforce those at Tel-el-Kebir.

A correspondent says:—

"Mahmoud Fehmy has made a frank statement, with full detail, of a very interesting nature. It appears that the enemy are much stronger in artillery at Tel-el-Kebir than was thought. They have five batteries of Krupp field guns, besides three mounted batteries. He declares that the enemy were forbidden to attack us on Thursday. The absurd exaggerations in his account of the English strength show how great was the moral effect of Hinckman's two guns, which led to the strong reinforcing of the enemy's artillery at the front."

Telegraphing from Alexandria on Monday, the *Standard's* correspondent says:—

"Everything has been quiet to-day around Alexandria; but both sides are busier with pick and spade than with rifle or cannon. Captain Baines, Adjutant of the 75th Highlanders, died yesterday of dysentery, and was buried this morning with the usual military honours. Staff Doctor Manby inspected the army hospital, where there are 450 beds prepared.

At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning guns were heard at Mahsameh station in the direction of Kassassin Lock, about four miles away. The *Standard's* special correspondent says:—

"The troops were called under arms, the cavalry, consisting of the Household Cavalry and 7th Dragoon Guards, saddled up, and the infantry fell in in readiness to march to the assistance of the force there under General Graham. That officer, however, sent a message saying that the firing was in the enemy's camp, and was inexplicable, except upon the supposition that the Egyptians were fighting among themselves. At eleven o'clock, however, the flags of the signallers at Kassassin were in motion, and the news came that the enemy were approaching. The cavalry again turned out, and rode off to Kassassin. As the enemy approached General Graham opened fire with his two guns, and the Egyptian artillery replied. The 19th Hussars came on to this place from Mahuta, where General Willis has his headquarters. The enemy halted at a considerable distance from the camp, and kept up a continued shell fire, but at a distance altogether out of range. Their conduct was, indeed, altogether inexplicable. The cavalry remained out all day, and the infantry here were kept in readiness to march at a moment's notice."

The enemy having apparently fallen back, after having kept the troops all day out in the full force of the sun, the cavalry returned to Mahsameh; but scarcely had they unsaddled their horses and begun to eat when the sound of the artillery was heard again at Kassassin, and by the heavy and continuous roar it was evident that this time the attack was in earnest. The correspondent of the *Standard* describes subsequent events:—

"Again the wearied men saddled their no less weary horses and prepared to advance. The sun was still beating down fiercely even at that late hour, and the hot withering wind was raising the sand clouds so high that it was impossible to see what was going on, but through the dust and haze the numberless jets of smoke from the guns were visible. The cannonade increased in violence, and the cavalry moved away to the right, the horse artillery following them, and pressed round towards the flank of the enemy's infantry. With the movement of such masses of men and horses the dust rose over the whole scene thicker than ever, and it was impossible to obtain more than a general idea of what was going on; while the sun set in a red glare over the sandy plain. The cavalry pushed still further to the right until hidden from the enemy by some low sand-hills, and then goaded their weary horses into as fast a trot as the heavy sand and their weary condition would permit. It was evident that it was the General's intention to repeat the tactics of the previous fight, and that he meant to get round to the enemy's rear. It was a striking proof of his confidence in his troops that, with tired horses and night approaching, he should attempt this manœuvre against an enemy of unknown strength and with fresh horses. Against any other enemy it would have been rash, but the result proved that General Drury-Lowe did not over-estimate the fighting powers of his men. Soon the red angry glare showing where the sun had sunk grew dim, and darkness came down rapidly upon us. The rattle and roar of the combat on our left never ceased, and it was evident that the 2,000 infantry at Kassassin Lock were hard pressed. Presently the moonlight streamed palely over the grey sand, but the clouds of dust obscured the advancing horsemen, who sometimes trotted, sometimes walked. By about seven o'clock we had got in the rear of the firing, and wheeled in that direction, advancing very slowly to allow the artillery to come up. We could see the flashes of artillery gleam on the horizon like the flicker of incessant summer lightning. We slowly drew nearer to the scene of conflict. It was almost dark, but, unfortunately, we showed up a black mass against the bright moonlight sky and ground, and the sudden rush of a shell through the air, followed by an explosion far in our rear, showed that the enemy had at last discerned us. They were about fifteen hundred yards away, and we saw nine flashes, one after another, at short intervals, spurt out no longer like sheet lightning, but in angry jets of flame. Almost simultaneously the sky above us seemed to be torn in pieces by a mighty hurricane. Shells screamed and burst, and shrapnel bullets tore up the sand on either side of us. The brigade now moved to the right to disconcert their aim, and the next salvo of shells missed us. We moved quickly forward, and the gunners again saw us, and the shells burst over and around. Yet, strangely, but few were hit, though it seemed as if the storm would mow men and horses down by squadrons. Now tiny flashes, with the sharp ping of bullets, told that the enemy's infantry were also at work, and a horse here and a man there dropped in the ranks. The battery having by this time come up, the cavalry moved to the right, in order to allow them to come into action, and, in a few seconds after taking up their ground, our guns spoke out their answer to the enemy's fire. The cavalry now advanced in echelon from the left, the 7th Dragoons leading. Under cover of these the Life Guards formed for a charge, and by word of command the dragoons opened right and left to allow them to pass. Already Herbert Stewart, Drury-Lowe's Brigade-Major, had passed down the line the word, 'The cavalry are to charge the guns.' Sir Baker Russell was in front, and shouted, 'Now we have them. Charge!' Away went the long line, disappearing almost instantly in the darkness and dust, and away behind them went the 7th Dragoons, keeping on either flank of the Guards. We remaining in rear had the full benefit of the storm of shot and shell which greeted the advancing horsemen, of whom from this moment we saw no more till the battle was over, and we then learned what they had done. Led by Baker Russell, they charged straight at the guns, sabring the gunners as they passed, and dashing into and cutting down the flying infantry beyond them. Russell's horse was shot under him, but he seized another and kept with his men. The battle was ended at a stroke, and a scene of wild confusion ensued; some guns were still firing, bodies of infantry still kept up a fusillade, and numerous bodies of horses and men dotted the moonlight plain."

The writer made his way to Kassassin, and was then informed of the events of the day. He says:—

"The infantry there had indeed a hot time of it. Hundreds of shells had burst in the confined space, and the shelter trenches afforded but an insufficient protection. On the left of the position, next to the Canal, were the Marine Artillery, then came the 46th, and next to them the 84th, the slight earthworks sweeping round again in a circle almost to the canal. The mounted infantry were in front under Captain Pigott, who has at last received a wound, having been shot through the thigh. The Egyptians came on with great bravery, and, in spite of the heavy fire of our men, were rapidly gaining ground, and would soon have rushed the entrenchments, when the roar of our guns on the left rear, followed by the rush of our cavalry, proved too much for them, and from that moment they only thought of flight. Our casualties are surprisingly small, considering the fire to which our men were exposed. The enemy's force engaged was estimated at thirteen thousand, and his plan of rolling up one chain of posts after another well conceived. The Egyptians fought well until our cavalry and guns took them in rear, and, had it not been for the gallantry of the defenders of Kassassin, would have carried the position before our reinforcements came upon the scene. At the time I left the losses were unknown, but were supposed to be about twenty killed and a hundred wounded. As I am writing Sir Garnet Wolseley and the entire army are marching on the front."

The *Times'* correspondent, who also went with General Drury-Lowe's division to Kassassin, writes:—

"Far before us westward I saw through the telescope three batteries of hostile artillery, at least five miles away, pounding apparently at our vedettes, the shells, however, falling short. About four miles off was a small body of English horsemen slowly retiring. The Guards halted and dismounted, while their horses restlessly lifted their feet from the burning sand. The eye-piece of the telescope became almost too hot to apply to the eye, and many men crept under the bellies of the horses for a little shade from the noon-day sun. I never could have imagined such heat. A pull at the water-bottle was the sole resource, and this gave immediate relief. The General appeared to think the cannonade merely a feint, and he extended his force in line, looking northwards, as if to meet a flanking movement. In the far distance I saw the smoke of a burning village. For hours we lay and stood there, and such of the officers as were near me expressed a belief that nothing would happen."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria, in his telegram of Tuesday, says:—

"Those who were afloat in the harbour at noon to-day witnessed the unusual sight of keel-hauling three Arab sailors on board the Egyptian frigate *Soada*. They were tried by court-martial, found guilty of mutiny, and underwent this terrible punishment. The men were first flogged, and then tied to a rope hauled up to the portside yard-arm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel, and hauled up to the starboard side yard-arm. It is needless to say that death soon terminated their sufferings."

Sir Garnet Wolseley has telegraphed to the War Office a summary of General Drury-Lowe's report of the part taken by the cavalry under him in the fighting at Kassassin on Monday. It adds nothing to the previous accounts of the battle. The correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram from Mahsameh dated Wednesday, says:—

"This morning, with the Honourable W. J. Fitzwilliam, M.P., I rode out to visit the scene of the charge delivered by the Household troops. The scene was horrible beyond description. It would do no good to suggest the disgusting appearance of the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers, hacked, slashed, mutilated almost out of the semblance of humanity, by the long broadswords of the Guards. One young officer still held an untouched cigarette in his stiffened fingers. A young soldier of the Blues was lying with hands and feet partly crossed, as if asleep. Two other guardsmen lie dead in a tent at Kassassin with wounds which harmed not the brave soldiers, who were past all pain, but which will bring lasting infamy on the Egyptian army. Two wounded Egyptians were still on the position, and I rode across to Kassassin to ask that they might be brought in. The work done last night by the Household troops demonstrated once and for all the fearful power of these ponderous horsemen against undisciplined soldiers on foot, and against even good men taken by surprise. Last night, while the Egyptians were foolishly firing on Kassassin, the troops trotted out far to the north-west, wheeled, gathered speed as they went, and burst like an avalanche of armed men on the timid musketeers. Some of these fired after the troopers, who returned and sabred them. Seven guns were ridden over, but are now missing. Our men were much infuriated by repeated harassing attacks during the day."

Another correspondent of the same paper writes:—

"The charge of cavalry is described as grand. An officer present, narrating it briefly, told me:—'We charged about 9.30 last night. The sight was sufficient to make young soldiers feel uncomfortable. The enemy had about twenty guns in entrenchments. Every few minutes several guns would blaze out in the darkness.' As the officer said, 'it made one feel a curiously helpless sensation, being fired at in the dark.' The reason he gives for the charge is that ammunition had run short, and to save the position the charge was ordered. Just before the charge the artillery advanced at a gallop, with the cavalry in the rear, to within 400 yards; then, quick as thought, they unlimbered guns and poured in a deadly fire of shrapnel and shell, which seemed to mow the enemy down. Then came the charge, and 200 at least were cut down among the guns. Their infantry nearly all fell on their faces to avoid the slashing of the Life Guards' swords, and many escaped who would otherwise have been struck down. When once our cavalry, consisting of Household Cavalry and the 7th Dragoon Guards, had got among the enemy there was utter rout and confusion. One who visited the battle-field says that the bodies of the Egyptian soldiers spread over a mile and a half of ground."

The Ismailia correspondent of the *Standard* supplies the following further details:—

"It is unquestionable that the eleven guns were for a time actually in the hands of our cavalry. When these returned from the pursuit of the enemy it was found that many were missing, among them Colonel Home, who did not rejoin until this morning. The cavalry accordingly again spread out and traversed the country for some distance in search of their missing comrades; and upon reassembling the horses were found to be so completely worn out that they were unable to move the guns. Having neither food nor forage at Kassassin, they had still four miles to march back to Mahsameh; and this they did, never doubting for a moment that the guns would be found in the morning at the spot at which they were captured. Before dawn, however, the enemy returned and removed them. The dead left on the field of battle were found in the morning to have been mutilated, the first time such a thing has occurred during the war. The Egyptian cavalry did not take part in the fight. They were massed on the hill on the right rear, and withdrew when our cavalry appeared in sight. The infantry stood on the hill, and fired wildly and without aim until the charging squadrons were within 30yds. of them, when they threw away everything and ran. It is believed that the enemy had forty guns in action against the two under Lieutenant Borradaile. The ranges had been carefully measured by the enemy, who attacked in the dark in order to disconcert our gunners, who could not be acquainted either with the ground or distances. The enemy yesterday burned two villages within their lines. They are now entrenching on our left front. There appears to be no doubt now that Arabi is transferring his better troops from Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir. The majority of those who attacked on Monday night were unmistakably regulars, in white uniforms and fezzes. The General and his entire staff are now at the front, and troops are being pushed forward with all speed. An inspection made yesterday of the field of battle showed that there were many Egyptian dead about, but the number was much smaller than had been anticipated. Yesterday all was quiet at the front. There were no signs on the part of the enemy of any disposition to renew the attack; and our cavalry did not go out, as men and horses alike required rest after their tremendous exertions of the previous day."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria supplies the following, under Wednesday's date:—

"Alexandria is to-day full of bustle and animation caused by military movements. These have for some days past been imminent, but hitherto it would have been improper to make any allusion to them. There is now no longer any occasion for secrecy. The Highland Brigade of the Second Division is on the point of sailing to reinforce Sir Garnet Wolseley. The regiments which compose it are at the present time embarking on the transports lying alongside the wharfs. The troops will be conveyed in the *Lusitania*, *Iberia*, *Paul*, and *France*. Other transports, with stores, will accompany them. General Hamley, with his Divisional staff, and General Sir A. Alison, with his Brigade staff, will embark to-morrow. To-night 1,100 marines will disembark from the ships-of-war to reinforce the Brigade of Sir Evelyn Wood, upon whom now devolves the task of defending lines twelve miles in length against an enemy of unknown strength."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"As an instance of the laxity shown here, I may mention that a man arrested by Admiral Hoskins three days after the bombardment, caught in the act of firing houses, and accused by respectable Europeans of having threatened to murder them, is now at large, never having been tried. With such instances as this of daily occurrence, it is not to be wondered at that Europeans loudly complain that the city is no more secure than it was before the bombardment, and hesitate to denounce known assassins and incendiaries for fear of drawing on themselves a vengeance which our authorities are either unable or unwilling to prevent. It is time already to decide either to abandon all attempts to restore order or to do it efficaciously."

The *Standard's* correspondent writes:—

"A large number of the European residents were gathered on the wharfs to view the embarkation of the troops, and the departure of so large a body of men, while Arabi's army still remains some twenty or twenty-five thousand strong, within easy march of the place, is regarded with something very like consternation. Some excitement is also visible among the native population, and the hopes of the disorderly native element are rising. The works at Ramleh are, however, exceedingly strong, and a comparatively small force can keep an army at bay. The danger of the situation, such as it is, lies rather within than without. The ships can, however, land their blue-jackets should the Arab mob show any sign of an intention of taking advantage of the smallness of the force at the disposal of the British General."

Mrs. Stone, wife of Stone Pasha, writing to Mrs. De Chair, the mother of the young midshipman, recently captured at Alexandria, says:—

"By the circumstances of service, my husband and my only son were absent from Cairo at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria, and I found myself with three daughters cut off from them and isolated, the only family of Christians in the European quarter of the city. While making vain attempts to escape, we heard one night a fearful uproar in the streets, and learned that it was caused by the reception of an English prisoner of high grade; most people said it was Admiral Seymour who had been captured and brought to the capital. Then we heard it was not the Admiral but some other high official. Truth was difficult to learn in Cairo in those days. Finally came, to my great relief, the order permitting us to depart, and then the Under-Minister of War requested me to visit the English prisoner and see the manner in which he was treated, and thus to be able to deny reports which he said were circulated in Alexandria to the effect that he was cruelly treated. He desired me to speak freely with the captive, ask any questions and propose any change of treatment that might add to his comfort. Accompanied by one of my daughters, I drove to the place where he was guarded, expecting to find some veteran officer of the navy closely confined. Arrived there, I found that the place looked anything else than a prison. It was the school of the young Egyptian princes—a little palace in the centre of a beautiful garden, near Abdin Palace. We entered a pretty reception-room, and a fair young English lad came forward smiling to meet me, saying he was the prisoner I had come to visit. He was the picture of youth and health, with all the surroundings of such luxury as can be seen in the Egyptian capital. The apartment that he occupied is that of the Khedive's eldest son, and his north-country clothing had been replaced by an elegant suit of white linen, much more suitable to the climate of Cairo in August. I laughingly told him he looked to me more like a young English prince at home than a prisoner of war; and he replied that he was called the 'guest of Arabi Pasha,' and that he had only to express a wish for anything, except liberty, and it was gratified if possible. I remained with him an hour and a half in pleasant conversation, and could find nothing in which to add to his comfort but some English books and a few drawing materials. Two young Egyptians, who speak English, remained constantly with him, and seemed to take pride in doing everything in their power to please him. These young men followed me to my carriage, and promised to serve him faithfully. I wish you could see him as I did, it would comfort your heart to see him looking so cheerful and brave. I wrote to the Minister, thanking him for his kindness to the young gentleman and urging upon him the duty of humanity. He replied, giving me his sacred promise that he should be care-

fully guarded from violence and well cared for and all my suggestions strictly carried out. I called upon a colonel who is under great obligations to my husband, and who is devoted to my son, and charged him to watch over the young prisoner and protect him as he would protect my son, and had his promises. Should he need any pecuniary assistance, this officer has orders to do all that may be necessary on my husband's account. He will be a faithful friend in case of need. Materially, your dear son is perfectly comfortable; his only desire seemed to be that his mother should be informed of his perfect health and good treatment, and that he might soon be restored to his ship and his duty. His manly conduct has produced a great effect upon his captors. Should information reach me, as it probably will, concerning your son, I shall repeat my intrusion upon you, acting as I am sure an English mother would do towards me should my son fall thus in her way."

One of the correspondents of the *Standard*, until recently at Suez, has had an interview with M. de Lesseps and his son, and asked the former what steps he intended to take. He answered:—

"'I am going to France. I cannot control myself when I see these acts of savagery. There is no need of any manifesto. They speak to the civilised world. England has violated the neutrality hitherto respected by all.' I pointed out that no nation had hitherto had any reason or motive for violating the neutrality. M. de Lesseps answered: 'On August 15, 1870, when France and Germany were at war, a French and a German vessel of war met at Lake Timsah. They did not fight, but saluted each other and passed on. During the last war Russian ships carrying munitions of war actually passed unmolested through the Canal, under the muzzles of Turkish guns, although the Sultan is the suzerain of Egypt, and Egyptian troops were at that time serving in the Turkish ranks against Russia. Colonel Vivian the British Consul-General, held anxious parleys with my son Victor about the best means of preserving neutrality at that time, but now England has broken these noble compacts. Ships may henceforward engage in the Canal, which will suffer as much as if the guns had been turned upon the towns on the bank. Admiral Hewett moored his gun-boat across the entrance at Suez. Admiral Hoskins assented, and turned out *employés* of the company at Port Said. Thus a peaceful trading company was coerced into taking an active part in the war. Utter confusion has prevailed, ships sail without pilots, a British man-of-war sinks a French vessel. The Home Government politely begged the company, through the English administration, to grant aid and privileges to English men-of-war; but the permission which was accorded by the company twelve hours after the occupation of Ismailia only reached me forty-eight hours later. The whole business is a crying infamy, and no means of redress are apparent.'"

The correspondent adds that the reports that these gentlemen had accepted the situation quietly and even complacently are clearly without foundation. M. de Lesseps is, in fact, exasperated that his remonstrances and warnings have been put aside, and that the British have proceeded to act as if he had had no existence whatever. His old prejudices have been revived, and he views the whole affair through a distorted medium of jealousy, mistrust, and mortified vanity. At the same time, as his opinions will carry a certain weight in France, it was as well that they should be known in England, especially as he was on the point of starting for France.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher, incumbent of Baltinglass, reports that he was attacked on Friday night in Dublin, and had a providential escape. He has incurred hostility by calling public attention to the practice of intimidation and the absence of protection for loyal and well-disposed persons.

Intelligence has been received at Carrick-on-Shannon of an outrage near Cloone, county Leitrim. As a man named Bernard Galloghy, who had been Boycotted, was standing outside his house in the evening, shots were fired at him by two men whose names are not known. Galloghy rushed into his house, seized his gun, and fired at the men; and the patrol arriving immediately afterwards he was escorted to Mohill, to lodge information. The assailants escaped.

Information has reached the police of an ingenious attempt by two young men in county Monaghan, named Cinnamond and Barron, to use the Prevention of Crime Act for the purpose of obtaining arms. They visited the houses of several farmers and searched for arms, alleging that they were supervisors acting under the Government. When asked to show their authority they produced what purported to be an official document, but would not allow the persons whom they visited to examine it. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The Lord Mayor and a deputation of the Corporation of Dublin presented a memorial on Friday to Earl Spencer complaining of the sentence on Mr. Gray, M.P. The Lord-Lieutenant replied that sentences for contempt of Court were not subject to revision by the Government, and that he intended to inquire into the allegations respecting the conduct of the jury in the case of Hynes.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Belfast on Monday, and referring to the sentence on Mr. Gray, M.P., denounced Mr. Justice Lawson as "the vulgar tool of a dishonest Government."

The remains of the late Mr. C. Kickham, who some years ago had suffered penal servitude for connection with the Fenian conspiracy, received a public funeral on Sunday in Dublin. The procession was not very numerous, but the streets were filled with spectators.

Discontent has again appeared among the Irish police. Six men at Limerick, who had been ordered to remove to other counties, refused to obey and tendered their resignations, their comrades supporting them in their determination. The Dublin Metropolitan force have also met and put forth demands for increased pay and allowances. Since then, however, the men have become more calm and a general willingness has been expressed to abide the decision of the authorities.

An attempt has been made to blow up with dynamite the house of Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Frogginstown, near Loughrea. He had retired to bed about midnight, and was awakened by a loud report. He was so paralysed with fear that he was unable to stir for some time, and did not attempt to leave the house until morning. He then discovered that dynamite had been exploded close to the drawing-room window, without doing much damage, however. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special resident magistrate, visited the house and investigated the circumstances of the outrage. Mr. Jackson was unable to suggest any motive for it, as he believed he was popular and did nothing more than pay his rent some time ago to Lord Clonbrock. He had been offered police protection, but had refused it.

The imprisonment of Mr. Gray is giving much concern to the boards of guardians and municipal bodies throughout the country, and is the subject of resolutions of sympathy and of indignant comment. Other Corporations following the example of Limerick propose to confer the freedom of the city upon him as a mark of their approval of his public services, and of condolence with him in his present position. "So far as public sentiment is expressed in letters, speeches, and resolutions, the high sheriff has," a correspondent (of the *St. James's Gazette*) says, "abundant reason to be satisfied with the demonstration which his sentence has evoked; its expression, however, in the solid form of subscriptions to the indemnity fund is very faint. The most laborious efforts have been made to stimulate the generosity of a sympathetic people by precept, example, and even remonstrance; but the response, though it may come freely from the heart, comes but slowly from the pocket, and wants the ring of sterling sympathy. Judged by the test of analysis, the results appear to be very disproportionate to the labour expended upon the accumulation of the fund. The whole amount is now £308, and the number of subscriptions is 134, to represent the indignant spirit of not only the whole of Ireland, but of the United Kingdom; for some of the subscriptions have come across the Channel, and a few large sums, including £40 from Mr. M'Farlane, the Parliamentary colleague of the high sheriff, have helped to swell the amount, which would otherwise have been comparatively insignificant. There has, however, been a very large collection of visiting-cards, and if they could be used to pay the fine there would be no difficulty about securing the indemnity. The number of visitors who have called to see Mr. Gray in Richmond prison—some of them repeatedly—is 333, more than double the number of the subscribers."

The remains of the late Charles Kickham, one of the Fenian convicts, were honoured on Sunday by a public funeral. A large body of men carrying flags draped with crape and wearing crape bands assembled in the morning at the house of Mr. O'Connor, in Blackrock, and walked in procession into Dublin, and through the leading streets to the Kingsbridge Terminus. They were accompanied by bands with muffled drums, playing the "Dead March" in *Saul* and "God Save Ireland." Crowds followed the funeral procession and stood in the streets to see it pass. The coffin was borne in a hearse to the Kingsbridge Terminus, where it was transferred to a carriage for removal by train to Cashel.

The driver of the mail cart from Kilkenny to New Ross was attacked on Thursday morning last by three men, who stopped the cart, pulled him off, and demanded the mail-bags. He refused to give them up, and was badly beaten. He succeeded, however, in regaining the car and reaching his destination with the mails. The object of the outrage is believed to have been the possession of some writs which were in the bags. No arrests have been made.

A memorial is being prepared for presentation to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of Francis Hynes, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death, on the ground of irregularity in the trial.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation under the Prevention of Crimes Act, ordering additional constabulary to be stationed in the parish of Nohovaldaly, in the counties of Kerry and Cork, and in the parish of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.

A very little knowledge and thought would have prevented the unpleasant surprise which has overtaken some minds at observing with what rapidity the Irish agrarian movement is declining into a purely Socialistic agitation. This result was quite inevitable; it is in harmony with all the economical experience the world has ever had, and it might have been predicted from the necessities of the case. The mechanism of society, which is opposed to the theoretical or imaginary mechanism called Socialism, proceeds entirely (with a few rare and carefully guarded exceptions) by two forces—private ownership and free contract; and the play of these forces has now, for centuries upon centuries, kept the body social alive as much as the inhalation of air or the pulsation of the heart has kept alive the body natural. If you substitute other forces for these, their sphere of operation must be as wide as that of the old ones; and you cannot have a society of men partly existing through property and contract and partly directed in its most intimate relations by the authority of the State. Even the earlier history of the Government experiments upon Irish land brought out this truth. The authors of the Irish Land Act tried at first to limit its operation by calling the Department of State which was to provide a substitute for the old social forces a court of justice. But there is no real distinction between a court of justice and any other organ of State, except that it is administered by men professing and applying a certain set of principles; and as the Land Court has not been administered by men of the sort, it has been simply a contrivance for reducing the rent of land, without cause assigned, by about a fourth. A further limitation was attempted by defining the principle on which the new rent was to be fixed. It was to be a fair rent. But words which have a meaning in economically organised societies, lose it altogether as soon as the natural structure of those societies is tampered with; and a fair rent, as understood by Mr. Justice O'Hagan and his colleagues, turned out to be such a rent as would leave enough to the members of a particular class of the community to live in comfort with their families on the land in their occupation.

Of course it was impossible that the Irish movement should stop here; and thus, after receiving a certain amount of indulgence through legislation and through the agency of a pretended court of justice, it has just assumed a shape familiar to us through Continental example. . . . . Nothing could be more illogical than the limitation of the late experiments on landed property to the relations of the Irish tenantry with their landlords. They are certainly a numerous class, and they have votes; but if their claims to the attention of Parliament be put, as they were incessantly put, on their poverty and the hardness of their life, they are neither the poorest nor the most suffering class of Irishmen. Now that they have obtained a full fourth of what once belonged to their landlords, and have filed off in temporary contentment to the background, the Irish wage-living classes appear in the front—pressing themselves on the notice of the Land League with all the force of logic, and suggesting also that unless a new grievance be found the fire of agitation will go out. Nothing can be more remarkable than the reluctance of the agitators to dwell on the elementary truth that if a class be legislatively relieved it must be at the expense of the class on which it is immediately dependent. Mr. Parnell at present rather timidly adjures the farmers not to obstruct the principle of the Land Act that the labourers should have a house and a plot of land; nor will his language probably be stronger until the Irish labourers have votes. The bolder spirit of Mr. Dillon will not be satisfied unless the cost of providing the labourer with house and land is somehow fastened on the rent still remaining to the landlord: and, indeed, it is extremely probable that the Irish rent at present spared by legislation will become a fund reserved for a destiny very closely resembling that of the Irish Church Surplus. The very agency by which the residue of the landed property once existing in Ireland will be appropriated and spent appears to be already prepared in the popularly elected county boards. Thus, after all, Mr. Parnell's plans, though slower of operation than Mr. Davitt's, will end where they end. And then will come the struggle to take possession of Irish capital, as yet only foreshadowed by Mr. Parnell in some vague proposal to encourage Irish industry.

Thus the plan of the Land League has now fully resolved itself into a scheme for dividing the produce of the soil of Ireland in equal proportions between the various classes inhabiting it—except, perhaps, the prescriptive landlords. If there be anything in the experience of all mankind and in the thought of the wisest men, it will end in more suffering than was endured in the worst stage of the worst Irish famine. —*St. James's Gazette.*

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, who recently resigned his seat as M.P. for Halifax, died on Friday.

The first notices in reference to the forthcoming Parliamentary revision have been issued. They deal with the City of London, the Secondary of which (Mr. Henry de Jersey) notifies that Mr. Octavius John Williamson, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City, will hold a court for such purpose in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, on Thursday, September 21. The order of procedure will be as follows:—First, the lists and notices of liverymen will be received; then the parish lists and notices will be taken up according to the order in which the parishes stand on the register—that is, according to the polling places. The revision of the lists of liverymen will be immediately afterwards commenced and proceeded with in alphabetical order till they are completed. Subsequently the revision of the parish lists will be entered upon and proceeded with in the order in which they stand on the list of polling districts. The Secondary's notice contains the usual notification to the clerks of the several City companies and the overseers of parishes as to their attendance at the Revising Barrister's Court.

In acknowledging a resolution passed at the annual Conference of the Lancashire Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations recently held in Liverpool, commending the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass the Arrears Bill (Ireland) in its original form, Lord Salisbury has written the following:—

"*Châlet Cecil Puys, près Dieppe, Aug.* 27, 1882.

"Sirs,—In acknowledging the letter in which you forward to me a resolution passed by the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations with respect to the Arrears Bill, I beg to express my very sincere acknowledgments for the terms in which, on their behalf, you refer to my Parliamentary action. I concur with them most cordially in deploring the passage of a measure which departs more widely from justice and sound principle than any which this Parliament has passed. I am, your obedient servant,

"SALISBURY."

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday evening at Frome to celebrate the anniversary of the local Constitutional Association. Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., who occupied the chair, made a speech in criticism of the policy of the Government. The election of 1880, he said, was fought on the grounds of peace, retrenchment, and reform. But since the present Government had come into power they had heard nothing of reform; and as for peace, under the last Government they had peace with honour, but now they had war with dishonour. Referring to the *clôture*, he said it would simply mean that the Opposition would be completely muzzled. Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., declared that if the Conservatives had been in power during the present year there would have been no occasion to put a single shot into Alexandria. He condemned the proposed rules of procedure on the ground that their object was to make Mr. Gladstone dictator, and expressed his belief that at the next election the question would be whether the country would allow our empire to be frittered away at the nod of an unscrupulous statesman. Colonel King-Harman also spoke, attributing the existence of outrage in Ireland to the fact that a Radical Government had decreed that murder and outrage should be backed up at the expense of honest men. To work for the dismissal of a Radical and revolutionary Government was the bounden duty of every honest man. Major Isaacs, the Conservative candidate for the borough, was amongst the other speakers.

The majority of the crofters on Lord Macdonald's estates in Skye have for some short time past refused to pay any rent until their claim to the right of grazing on Ben Lee is conceded. His Lordship has recently addressed a letter to each tenant, through his agents, as follows:—"As you are aware, Lord Macdonald recently had your croft inspected and reported upon by a competent valuer, and his Lordship is advised that the rent presently payable by you is a moderate rent for your croft. We have therefore to request that the arrears of rent now due be settled without further delay. We think it right to mention that his Lordship, in order to satisfy himself fully on the subject, recently caused an impartial inquiry to be made regarding your claim to grazing on Ben Lee; and the facts disclosed show clearly that at no time did the tenants of Gedintailor, Balmcanach, and Peimachorran have the privilege of grazing on the hill, exclusively or as a matter of right, and that you and the other tenants of these townships have no good ground for claiming it. The crofters of these three townships, along with the crofters of the other four townships in the Braes district of his Lordship's estate, and also other tenants of Lord Macdonald, seem, previous to Whitsunday, 1865, to have assumed without any actual right the privilege of sending stock to graze on the hill. You are aware that at Whitsunday, 1865, new arrangements were made, and that the hill was let by Lord Macdonald to a tenant, when the crofters of the whole township in Braes and all others were prohibited from sending their stock to the hill, and since that date, now seventeen years ago, the arrangement has received effect. Notwithstanding these facts, it appears that you and other crofters of the three townships of Gedintailor, Balmcanach, and Peimachorran have during the present season practically taken possession of Ben Lee on your own responsibility; that your stock is now trespassing upon it, to the injury of Mr. Mackay, the tenant in possession; and that you persistently refuse to recognise his and the landlord's right by removing your stock. We have, therefore, to request that you will, within seven days from this date, remove your stock from Ben Lee, and that you will prevent further trespassing in the future. We may inform you, however, that if the tenants of the townships mentioned desire to become tenants in place of Mr. Mackay of the grazing of Ben Lee, Lord Macdonald will, if Mr. Mackay's assent can be obtained to such an arrangement, give full consideration to any offer of a fair rent which they may submit. We do not need to assure you that now, as always, Lord Macdonald desires to deal fairly with his tenants, and is anxious that the friendly relations that have hitherto subsisted between him and them should continue. We trust that you will, without causing further trouble, at once remove your stock from Ben Lee and pay your arrears of rent."

"FALSE ECONOMY AND ITS RESULTS."

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette*:—

"Sir,—In the Notes in your issue of this date you comment on the insufficiency of transport with the army in Egypt, and go on to say that if there is any deficiency in the number of men, guns, &c., of the 1st Army Corps, it is at once noticed, &c.

"The other morning, having nothing to do, I was passing by the Horse Artilley gun-park here, and saw a battery of Horse Artillery parading for drill, I noticed there were only four guns, four horses in each gun, and, including non-commissioned officers and limber gunners, but five members to each gun. Later on in the day I met a friend of mine who is a sergeant in the battery, and inquired the reason of their being so weak. 'Oh,' he replied, 'our battery has been broken up. The best of the horses and men have been taken away to make up G Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.' Now G. Battery Royal Horse Artillery (which went out to Egypt the other day), belonged to the 1st Army Corps, and was supposed to be up to war strength; but they could hardly have been so if another battery had to be ruined to make them up.

"There are three field batteries stationed in barracks here, and, meeting an acquaintance in one of them a day or two ago, I asked him when they were likely to go to Egypt. 'To go to Egypt!' says he; 'why, all the men have been taken away to make up the batteries that have already gone.'

"I think the public ought to know some of these facts, and be shown how they are deceived by Ministers telling them they have got forces which they really have not; and I think (considering the small proportion of field artillery that has been sent out) it is most disgraceful that the batteries remaining at home are reduced to the impotent state they are now in. What would happen, I wonder, if we found that the army already engaged had to be doubled or trebled?

"At page ten of yesterday's paper it is stated that the Guards were twenty-four hours without anything being served out to them. This is a most disgraceful state of affairs. Verily I believe, with all our tall talk, our Commissariat is not one whit better than it was in the days of the Crimea.

"Again, the clothing the men have been sent out in is something disgraceful to think of. Having served many years in India, and both marched and campaigned under a hot sun, I can feel for the poor fellows. I see the papers report many cases of sunstroke; but as the fatal cases are so few, I suspect they are rather cases of exhaustion caused mainly by the absurd clothing they wear. With regard to the clothing, the men should have been furnished with a suit of Khakee, which is nothing more nor less than American drill, dyed mud-colour; and all they should be called upon to carry should be their arms and accoutrements, ammunition, and haversack and water-bottle. Each man should have his great coat and a blanket, but they should be carried for him; and if they were rolled up and packed in sulletahs two mules would carry the great-coats and blankets of a company.

"About being short of food, I think this the worst feature of the whole case. In these days of preserved and compressed food, what should there be to prevent the men carrying two or three days' food in

their haversacks? But if there is one thing more delicious than another before and after a hard march it is a pot of tea, and I will now tell you how this might be secured to the men. Two additional mules per company would (if provided with frames, to be carried pannier-wise) carry the copper boilers (called in India deckchies) and drinking-pots required by a company, and in these coppers the day's rations of tea and sugar could be carried, and the wood for cooking as well if necessary; and at the end of the march, water being at hand, the men could in a few minutes be provided with a luxury which only men who have served in the field can appreciate.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Poorana Tope Kanah Wallah.

"*Woolwich, Aug.* 29."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Dr. Evans, F.R.S., delivered a lecture at Southampton, on Saturday, to the working classes, entitled, "Unwritten History and how to read it." He said that, going back to a period slightly anterior to the Roman conquest, the people whom Cæsar found in Southern Britain appeared to have been the Belgæ, whose habits and customs were the same as those of the Gauls, who were acquainted with iron, gold, silver, copper, tin, and bronze, and who had, moreover, a coinage of their own. Long before Cæsar's time, he maintained, a native coinage existed in Britain, and iron or steel must have been in use in this country for some four or five centuries, before the time of the Emperor's Invasion. In graves which must belong to the first few centuries before Christ were found swords of iron, with ornamental bronze sheaths, and there were highly decorated shields with artistic scroll patterns upon them, and sometimes with ornaments of red enamel which belonged to the same period. The warriors of those times had horses and chariots, the latter with iron tires and linch pins to the wheels, and the harness of the former provided with bronze and enamelled buckles. Of this early iron age more was learned from the remains of ancient dwellings and cemeteries on the Continent. In one of the cemeteries in the Austrian Tyrol upwards of 1,000 graves had been examined; and as it was the custom to bury with the dead a number of objects of an ornamental or useful kind, we were able to reconstitute the surrounding conditions of their life. Great care was bestowed upon their weapons, some of the swords having hilts of ivory inlaid with amber; their pottery was of graceful shape and some of it highly ornamented. Many of their vessels were made of bronze, sometimes artistically ornamented with figures of animals. But mixed with these graves containing iron weapons were others in which swords, spear-heads, and hatchets of bronze had been found, and it was a remarkable circumstance that the iron weapons appeared to have been imitated from those of bronze. To the Bronze Age, as it was called, the lecturer now turned, remarking that it prevailed in Britain for a period of not less than ten centuries, and that this chapter of our history could be read partly by the contents of ancient grave mounds or burrows, and partly by means of the bronze objects found dispersed in the soil. The sword, spear-head, daggers, and shields (representations of some of which were exhibited on the walls of the room) showed marvellous skill in the art of casting and hammering out. The various tools might also be recognised, and many, such as chisels and gouges, did not differ materially from those of the present day. It seemed probable that the beginning of our bronze period dated back to at least some 1,200 or 1,400 years B.C., which date also seemed to agree fairly well with what we learned from history as to the trading visit of the Phœnicians to this country in search of tin. Flint arrow heads and scrapers and the use of stone for battle-axes carried us back to a still earlier chapter of unwritten history, when, for want of knowledge of bronze or any other servicable metal, our predecessors, like many a savage people of recent or comparatively recent times, had to make use of such materials as readily came to their hands—like stone, wood, and bone—for all ordinary appliances. With relics of this period the soil of this country in many districts abounds. Though skins probably formed the principal clothing, the art of spinning was not unknown in the Stone Age. Though we could fix within some centuries the date when bronze began to be employed for cutting tools, and stone in consequence began to fall into disuse, we were as yet at a loss to say at how early an epoch the use of the stone hatchets with their edges ground or polished first began. Although it was impossible to say how long the surface-stone period endured in Britain, there was a little on the face of the facts which of necessity implied a longer existence for the human race than the 6,000 years that used commonly to be assigned to it.

PELAGIC LIFE.

The following is an outline of the Address on Pelagic Life which was delivered on Tuesday evening by Professor Moseley, of Oxford, at a general meeting of the members of the British Association in the Skating Rink at Southampton, the lecture being fully illustrated by means of the oxy-hydrogen lantern:—

"Just as the land surfaces, the sea shores, and the deep ocean beds are each tenanted by their own assemblages of organisms, specially adapted to the conditions of existence there occurring, so the surface waters of the oceans are inhabited by a fauna and flora which is peculiar to them. This fauna and flora is technically termed by naturalists pelagic. An account of pelagic life, therefore, deals with all the characteristic vital phenomena of that peculiar association of animals and plants which swim freely in the surface-waters of all the oceans and seas, as distinguished from the inhabitants of their shores and bottoms: that is to say, it deals with the inhabitants of an area equal to nearly three-fourths of the surface of the globe, and in point of numbers pelagic animals probably far exceed all others existing. The existence of an abundant supply of animals in the open oceans would be impossible were there no supply of vegetable food present; but, in fact, the ocean waters in many regions teem at their surfaces with minute algæ. In the Polar regions these are principally diatoms, which often render the water thick like soup, and in the Antarctic regions are washed up in such quantities on the floating ice as to stain it brown. In the tropical regions other minute algæ oscillatoriæ fill the water sometimes so abundantly as to colour it for miles, and give it a weedy smell. These pelagic plants constitute the main ultimate source of food for the pelagic animals; but as they are not very abundant everywhere in the ocean, there appears to be a certain deficit of vegetable supply to account for. It is, therefore, of great importance, in the explanation of the economy of pelagic life, that it has lately been discovered that a curious combination between certain animals and plants exists for purposes of mutual benefit. Certain animals have imbedded in their tissues numbers of unicellular algæ, which are not to be regarded as parasites, but which thrive in the waste products of the animal while the animal feeds upon the compounds elaborated by the algæ. This combined condition of existence has been named by Mr. Brandt symbiosis. The animals in which it is most abundantly exhibited are the radiolarians, jelly-like protozoa, which have numerous bright yellow cells embedded in their tissues, the unicellular algæ in question. These radiolarians are exclusively pelagic and enormously abundant, and, having been discovered to be endowed with their own vegetable supply, are self-supporting, as it were, and constitute an immense additional ultimate source of pelagic food. The yellow cells have, of course, long been known, but their import was until lately not understood. Most of the pelagic animals are perfectly crystalline and transparent, so that they are almost absolutely invisible in the water, and thus escape their enemies. Various molluscs, crustacea, annelids, and members of all other classes of the animal kingdom have thus by natural selection had their tissues rendered glass-like in transparency to fit them for a pelagic existence. A small group of forms, again, which inhabit the very surface of the ocean water, are coloured brilliant blue, like the water itself, for protection. Some few pelagic animals are endowed with brilliant colours, and one little crustacean, Sapphirrhina, gleams with tints like those of the humming-bird. Some pelagic animals have no eyes, while many others have extremely large eyes; and in this they resemble the members of the deep-sea fauna. The explanation of this fact is that most of them visit the sea surface at night, and always remain in very dim light. The great inland fresh-water lakes possess, like the oceans, a definite shore fauna, deep-sea fauna, and what may be called a pelagic fauna. The latter consists almost exclusively of peculiar small crustacea with big eyes, representatives of which have recently been discovered in our lakes in Westmoreland. Professor Weissman, of Freiburg, has carefully watched the habits of the pelagic crustacea of Lake Constance, and he finds that during the day-time they are to be found at a depth of 25 fathoms or less, which is about the limit at which sunlight ceases to penetrate further. As the sun sets they rise gradually to the surface, and as it rises in the morning they gradually sink into the depths. He explains this habit by the supposition that the animals move thus up and down in order to economise the light, and be able to feed over the whole range of their possible feeding-ground. In order that they should feed at all at its deepest limits it is necessary that they should make use for that purpose of the strongest sunlight, while they can hunt the actual surface over by the faint light of night. The marine pelagic animals are probably actuated in their similar daily movements, up to the surface at night and down into the depths during the day, by the same motives. Their daily oscillations in depth are liable to be interrupted indefinitely by boisterous weather, which drives them down at once. Besides their diurnal oscillations, it is probable that at certain seasons of the year they migrate into the depths for considerable periods—at least this has been shown to occur in the case of pelagic animals inhabiting the Gulf of Naples. A most important question remaining to be settled is, to what depth do the pelagic animals descend? This is not easily answered, because an ordinary net sent down into the depths may, when pulled up again, catch animals from any intermediate depth on the way. Only a net which can be sent down securely closed, then opened and towed along, and then closed again before being hauled up, can give any definite and sure information on the matter; and such a net is somewhat difficult to construct and use. Mr. Alexander Agassiz has, however, made a few experiments with such an instrument, and found, where he tried it off the American coast, that the animals extended down to about 50 fathoms depth, but not at all below 100 fathoms; and he believes from these experiments, and on other grounds, that only a narrow surface stratum of the ocean waters, and a similar stratum at the bottom, are inhabited at all, there being a vast expanse of uninhabited water between the surface and bottom. On the other hand, there are reasons for believing that there may be some few inhabitants at least of this deep intermediate water, notwithstanding that it must be pitch dark throughout it. Certain pelagic fish are endowed with remarkable phosphorescent organs by means of which they possibly seek their food in these dark abysses. It is also probable that the young of certain deep-sea fishes spend their early larval existence in the surface-water, and if so, they must penetrate this intermediate stretch of water to reach the bottom when becoming adult. Mr. John Murray's constant researches on the subject during the voyage of Her Majesty's ship *Challenger*, point to the existence of abundance of life at a greater depth than 100 fathoms. The question as to how far the depths of the ocean between the limit of the 100 fathom line and the bottom are inhabited is the most important with regard to deep-sea science now awaiting solution. The fact that the ultimate source of food, vegetable life, must be limited to the range of penetration of sunlight—that is to say, at the most a depth of fifty fathoms—precludes the possibility of the existence of life in great abundance in the region in question. The food supply must be too scanty. It is still an open question whether any of the well-known globigerinæ, of the shells of which the deep-sea globigerina mud is mainly made up, live on the bottom, or whether they all are pelagic and their shells only drop to the bottom after their death. It is important to note that the globigerina mud and other deep-sea deposits are in their ultimate derivation products of the denudation of the earth's surface. The animals of whose shells they are formed by taking up the lime and other minerals from the water, merely act as carriers, and even distributors of them. Apparently, in calculations made by Dr. Croll and Mr. A. R. Wallace as to the age of the earth, by estimating the time during which a deposit of the mean thickness of the stratified rocks of the globe would be formed on the sea bottom at the present average rate of denudation, sufficient allowance has not been made for the even distribution over the whole of the ocean bottom of a considerable proportion of denudation products by the agency of the pelagic animals. Remarkable members of the pelagic fauna are certain young fishes which, drifting away from land on the surface-waters of the ocean, become abnormally modified as a result of the abnormal exposure to the peculiar conditions of pelagic existence. They grow in size, but without developing proportionately in structure; they are absolutely transparent, some of them without a trace of red blood in them; their skeleton is gelatinous, being only little developed. They are known as leptocephali. Many of them are the young of the conger, others of allied fishes; but, according to Dr. Günther, they perish without attaining maturity, and possibly are the offspring of eggs shed accidentally at the surface of the sea, instead of at the bottom. They are, however, of constant occurrence among the pelagic fauna. The larvæ of some other animals appear to be liable to a similar hypertrophy, without progress in developement. The pelagic fauna is composed, firstly, of a number of species belonging to a series of orders and sub-classes which are absolutely peculiar to it—that is to say, which have no representatives which are littoral or terrestrial, or in any period of their existence are other than pelagic. There are about nine such groups, no one of which rises undoubtedly to the rank of a class. They are the siphonophora, ctenophora, chatognatha, Leteropods, pteropods, salpæ, pyrosomidæ, cetacea. Secondly, the fauna contains numerous representatives of various classes and orders of animals, the majority of representatives of which are inhabitants of the sea bottom, shores, or land surfaces, but which are mostly specially modified in various ways to fit them for pelagic existence. Among these there appear to be very few infusoria; at least, very few have as yet been recorded, and none from any great distance from land. All that are known belong to one family of the peritricha. One of them (condonella) was provided with a siliceous shell. Even sea anemones have taken to pelagic existence. Instead of their base being flattened for adherence to rocks as in the common shore forms, its edge is closed in all round so as to contain a small mass of air, and suspended by this buoy, they float at the surface with their mouth hanging downwards. There are even pelagic insects. One (halobates), belonging to the bug family, clings to the surface of the waves in the open oceans and outrides the storms. It is a close ally of the common water-bug we see jerking itself on the surface of our ponds. There are numerous pelagic fishes, which never frequent the coasts, and in the tropics pelagic snakes. There is one lizard at the Galapagos Islands, the well-known amlyrynchus described by Mr. Darwin in his journal, which, though it cannot be claimed as pelagic, swims out to sea and is interesting as a sort of representative of the gigantic extinct pelagic lizards of mesozoic times. It is very remarkable that there are no pelagic representatives of sponges, alcyonarians, sipunculids, brachiopods, lamellibranchs, or echinoderms, and that as far as geological evidence goes there never have been any. It is very easy to conceive from the analogy of other forms which have become modified for pelagic life how any one of these might have assumed a pelagic dress. The birthplace of all animal and plant life lie in the sea, and it is probable that a considerable part of the earliest life must have been pelagic. One of the monera, protomyxa aurantiaca, is a pelagic form and the developmental history of nearly all marine animals points clearly to their having sprung from pelagic ancestors. From the recent interesting researches of Dr. Nathorst we know that scyphomeduse, closely like those now swimming in Southampton Water, were already among the pelagic fauna of the Cambrian Sea, while the mud at the same time swarmed with annelids very similar to those now existing. At that same remote epoch brachiopods, corals, echinoderms, crustacea, and other forms were already present on the coasts. The præ-Cambrian pelagic fauna must, therefore, probably have contained sexually mature representatives of the bilateral echinoderm larvæ, the ephyræ in which survives as such to the present day, the trochosphere and the nauplius. During the Cambrian period or earlier was added the cypris ancestor of the cyrrhipeds. And the ancestral vertebrate and the trilobite, æglina, with gigantic eyes, found its place in dim light somewhere possibly among the pelagic fauna. In Silurian times pteropods were added to the pelagic throng, some gigantic forms of which, nearly a foot long, are now extinct, while one genus, then present, still flourishes in modern seas. Heteropods also appeared then (Bellerophon) and the graptoliths, possibly pelagic, appeared and became extinct. In the Devonian period certain sharks and ganoids probably took to pelagic habits. In the earlier secondary period globigerinæ appeared and a few radiolarians and the dibranchiate cephalopods came into being, and soon the sea swarmed with pelagic belemnites. Air-breathing reptiles, whose ancestors had quitted the sea and gone on shore came back to pelagic life, and the ichthyosaurus with huge eyes chased the pelagic prey in the dimly-lighted depths or hunted at night, but still went on shore at the breeding season. Somewhat later the ancestor of the mosasaurids took to the sea and its progeny became entirely pelagic and as huge as whales. In early tertiary times, or shortly before, various mammalia took to the sea, and among them the whales became alone among all mammalia entirely pelagic and relinquished the shore altogether. Some animals have apparently taken to pelagic life in very recent times. Ianthina is an instance in point. It has not as yet been discovered in the fossil condition. In conclusion the lecturer, in thanking the audience, alluded to the fact, that it is largely to the careful collecting by captains of merchant vessels in the open seas of specimens for the museums of their home ports, that many of the facts detailed in the lecture have been brought to light, and said that all praise was due to them for the fact."

The General Committee of the British Association decided on Monday, by 53 votes to 39, to accept the Canadian invitation and to hold the meeting of the Association in 1884 at Montreal. The meeting next year will be at Southport.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Those members of the British Archæological Association who were still sojourning at Plymouth went on Monday afternoon to St. Germans Church. They were received by Mr. Daubeny, of Bath, a relative of the vicar (the Rev. A. Furneaux), and by the Rev. Cornwallis Evans, of Rame, and the Rev. A. Evans, the curate of St. Germans. Mr. Evans, in the absence of the vicar, welcomed the society to the church, and alluded to what were deemed its principal characteristics. Mr. Brock read a paper upon it, in the course of which he said, interesting as was the building in which they were now assembled by reason of the beauty of its Norman architecture, the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated was still more interesting. It opened to us a page of the history of a period on which recorded annals throw but a feeble light. We had here the name of the well-known Armenian Bishop of the fifth century of Christianity, whose history was valuable to us to attest the existence of the Christian faith here in Britain at the remote period when, according to some, our land was entirely given to idolatry of a more or less gross form. The names of churches were in those days derived from saints either locally popular, or popular by contemporary repute. Cornwall was of considerable interest in this respect. The churches were almost entirely dedicated to saints whose very names were so many indications of the extent of the Christian religion in the district at a remote period. In 936 Conan was made Bishop of St. Germans, and in 956 Bishop Stidis placed the See and seat of his Cathedral here on the burning of the Cathedral of Bodmin by the Danes, and here it remained until 1015, when the See of St. Germans and Crediton were united under Bishop Leofric, at Exeter. We had therefore certain history to guide us in the assurance that we are at least upon the site of the church of the ancient Cornish Bishopric of Saxon times, even if we have no direct evidence of the existence here of a bishopric of the old and independent Cornish Church. The building consists of a Norman nave and north and south aisles, two western towers which are not of the same design, and a fine Norman doorway forming the west entrance to the nave. The north aisle was demolished at the end of the last century. There were two statements made with respect to the structure which may be referred to for decision at their hands, since, probably, the building has never yet received so critical an inspection as it would undergo by their visit. The first was the statement made by Whitaker, who believed that the south-west tower and the south aisle alone formed originally the ancient Cathedral of Cornwall. It might be allowed that the most ancient churches of the county were of small dimensions. There was almost always evidence that each time a church was dealt with it was to enlarge it, but he confessed that, after a careful inspection, he could find nothing here to justify Whitaker's belief. The other statement was that of Lysons that the south aisle was rebuilt in 1261, while Oliver, quoting from the Diocesan Registry, records that the church was consecrated August 28, 1261. Neither of these statements was, however, borne out by the structure. There was good Norman work of the 12th century, Decorated of the 14th, and Perpendicular of the 15th, but hardly anything that could be assigned to the 13th century at all. He had pointed to elsewhere that the effect of a constitution of the Legate Otho in 1237 was to cause a great many churches which had not previously been to be consecrated then, and was it not possible that, the Bishop of the diocese of that date having reason to doubt that St. Germans had never been consecrated, it was then done? Some such supposition was necessary to account for its consecration at the date named. Mr. Brock further described the church, and ventured to say he had come to an opinion contrary to that generally received with reference to the comparative age of the east and west ends of the church. He considered that the west end was the earliest, and that the monolith granite pillars of the eastern part of the arcade were earlier than the freestone pillars of the western part of it. He knew that many archæologists believed that the Normans never worked in granite, but if the ancient Britons could work such wonderful interlaced crosses, the Normans would have been far behind them if they could not have made such simple pillars. Mr. Brock was, however, almost alone in this opinion, though Mr. Lambert was the only member present who publicly combated it. Subsequently the party visited Port Eliot through the kindness of the Earl of St. Germans, who received the party. They were delighted with the house, with its rich appointments, its magnificent pictures, and valuable china. The pictures include several very fine examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The company were also equally delighted with the hospitality of the noble owner of Port Eliot, and before leaving Mr. Wright tendered the very hearty thanks of the company to Lord St. Germans. Trematon Castle was the next point made for, and there the Rev. W. L. S. Lach-Szyrma acted as the guide of the party. Darkness was, however, by that time coming on, and the party had soon to continue the journey back to Plymouth.—*Western Morning News.*

THE SALVATION ARMY.

(From the *St. James's Gazette.*)

We have never been disposed to be hard upon the Salvation Army, and we have always felt that it was a monstrous injustice that a parcel of brutal roughs should be allowed to prevent them from performing their little ceremonies in an inoffensive manner. And we do not feel more disposed to ridicule the doctrines of the Salvationists than to deny their right to preach them. A man must be strangely constituted who, in these days and under the circumstances in which we live, cared to amuse himself and others in that way. But because we admit their rights and would in case of need assert them, and because we wish to treat all questions connected with religion, and especially with forms of religion which reach and affect the poor, with seriousness, we think it right to point out some considerations which the Salvation Army and those who favour them appear to leave altogether out of sight, and which seem to us to be highly important.

It is unnecessary to prove, and it would not be

desirable to illustrate, the truth of the assertion that one of the principal characteristics of the proceedings of the Salvation Army is that its public manifestations throw aside all the restraints which good taste and cultivation impose upon the expression of religious sentiment. Nothing can be more essentially vulgar and childishly melodramatic than the whole conception of a spiritual playing at soldiers. Their generals, majors, captains, and lieutenants, their barracks, their grotesque adaptation of military phrases to religious subjects, and all the revivalist machinery by which they carry on the war, are sufficiently well known. To use their own language, they recognised the fact that "the blackguards were going to hell;" and they have devised a blackguard or at least a slang version of the Christian religion which they hope will take them with all their slang and vulgarity, "just as they are," to heaven. There are plenty of people to debate with Mr. Booth the question whether he is doing any good at all, upon grounds which we shall not discuss. But, leaving these on one side, we may ask if the manner in which the Salvationists are trying to attain their object is likely to attain it, or is likely to do, to say the least of it, quite as much harm as good? It is practically impossible to strike a balance of the good and evil of such a movement, but it is important to show that there are two sides to the account; for there are many signs that the clergy of the Church of England think that the Salvation Army is like Wesleyanism, and that the great object of the clergy ought to be to avoid what many of them regard as the mistake made by their predecessors with respect to Wesley. We are charged, they say, with dying of decency and propriety: let us show that we too can sympathise with popular movements, and accept the position of guides of popular enthusiasm. It seems to us that in this world the attempt to be universal cannot be successful, and that the clergy of an Established Church would do well to accept their position as the representatives of order, calmness, and public decency. They may be laughed at for doing so: but such laughter is easily borne; and if they try to take up a more impressive, and in some superficial ways a more attractive position, they must not be surprised if they come to illustrate the fable of the crow and the cheese. After all, people may sneer at respectability and cry up enthusiasm; but no one who has much real experience of life will deny that if respectability may be made to look heavy and hypocritical, it is in the main an admirable thing—the guardian of all the common essential virtues—or that, with all its picturesqueness, enthusiasm, or a state of mind excited about religion, is dangerous to the last degree. And it seems to us that the dangers to which we refer are all incurred by the Salvation Army.

We will enumerate a few of them. In the first place, to speak plainly, can any man who has seen much of life be unaware of the fact that a woman is seldom placed in a more dangerous position than when she is allowed and encouraged to get into a state of great religious emotion, as one of a crowd of people of both sexes who meet together for the purpose of praying and singing and exchanging spiritual confidences? Inspectors of police and chairmen of quarter sessions could, if they liked, give evidence very much more important than edifying as to the connection between every form of popular religious excitement and affiliation orders. There is no reason, so far as we know, for supposing that these remarks have any special application to the Salvation Army. The tendency referred to is common to all forms of religious excitement or enthusiasm, however sincere, and constitutes a real drawback to the utility, whatever it may be, of earnest popular religious movements. Their results are always brought about at the expense of more or less incontinence.

Another drawback to the proceedings of revivalists in general, and to those of the Salvation Army in particular, is their great silliness. They are not, it is said, intended for the learned and the worldly wise; they are meant for the poor and simple—for the "blackguards," to use the expression of one of their principal advocates. This might be a good answer if the objection was that their prayers, hymns, and sermons were deficient in knowledge, good taste, or literary skill. But this is not the objection. The objection is that if their views were expressed in a few plain words, free from passion, ornament (or what is regarded as such), and repetition, they would be found to be mostly nonsense—mere unmeaning echoes and reminiscences of past times and more or less exploded theories. An educated clergyman, whatever may be his Church, is usually aware at least that the subject on which he discourses has its difficulties—that theological controversies going to the very roots of things fill the world, and that some degree of respect and some effort of comprehension is due from those who take upon themselves the duty of teaching religion towards those who, if they do not deny that it is true at all, at all events seriously doubt whether it is true or not. To the generals, colonels, captains, and other members of the Salvation Army, such knowledge is altogether wanting. They speak and sing and pray as if their doctrines were as simple, as free from difficulty, and as generally known to be absolutely true, as the multiplication table. This state of mind, it may be said, is highly desirable: what is wanted is milk for babes, not refinement and controversy. But the answer is that this milk for babes, these perfectly simple, undisputed, readily appreciated doctrines, are just what are not given. They are not told that they ought not to kill, or steal, or lie, or commit adultery, though, to their great advantage, they are told not to get drunk. They are told much oftener and much more emphatically all sorts of things about sin and grace and salvation, and the like—the words of which are as simple as possible, but which cannot but suggest questions, to every person who likes to use words with a meaning, which often lead to results which the originators of the movement would regard with horror. There is no such school for the scepticism of maturity as enthusiastic religiosity in early life. If you get enthusiastic young men and women to devote themselves to the unrestricted propagation of heated feelings, dependent upon and issuing out of a few slightly understood theological watchwords, they are likely enough, as they grow older and cooler, to come to be aware that a large proportion of their teaching was neither more nor less than nonsense; and from this it is with them a short step to the further opinion that this description applies to all religion whatever.

Lastly, it should be recollected by all who feel minded to favour the Salvation Army that vulgarity is in itself opposed to religion. The essence of vulgarity is coarse self-confidence, and a resolution to adopt a manner of thinking, believing and expressing oneself, which is in substance a perpetual false assertion of the position of the vulgar person as against the person, institution, or way of thinking towards which he is vulgar. It is, in other words, a withholding of honour or respect where honour and respect are justly due. On the other hand, habitual reverence is of the essence of every religion which deserves the name. There may be reverences without religion, but religion without reverence could hardly have any moral value, or be anything else than an ignoble superstition, like the Hindoo dread of Kali or worship of cholera or small-pox. It is, however, impossible not to see that a large tincture of vulgarity is essential to the whole procedure of the Salvation Army. The sermons, the hymns, the prayers are often enough not vulgar at all—they are neither better nor worse than many other things of the same kind; but the playing at soldiers, the adaptation of some sort of miserable imitation of military phraseology to religious matters (as, for instance, calling prayer "knee drill"), the vulgar slangy familiarity which is affected with sacred persons and things, are among the leading attractions of the Salvation Army. They are the baits which it holds out to "the blackguards." This sort of vulgarity is often looked upon as a mere drawback to what is otherwise good. To us it presents itself in a wholly different light—as something essentially bad, something definitely inimical to that feeling of awe and respect which is one of the most essential parts of religion. No doubt it is true that the young, the poor, and the ignorant will often, in their simplicity, say things which may at first sight look profane, although they are not so in reality. But simplicity and vulgarity are opposed to each other, just as innocence is opposed to indecency, by the infallible test of consciousness. What is unconscious is neither irreverent nor indecent; but as soon as a man begins, for the sake of popularity, to adapt the language and manners of a barrack-room or a music-hall to the diffusion of religion, he becomes irreverent and profane, For each and all of these reasons, we would most seriously recommend all those who are minded to encourage the Salvation Army and its doings to take great care that they do not do more harm than good. In particular there is one point on which there should be no understanding at all, and on which the fullest explanation ought to be afforded to the public. Where does the money go which is subscribed for the Salvation Army? Is it in the hands of trustees? If so, what are they, and where are their accounts? Do they publish balance-sheets? How and where is their money invested? How has it been expended? If not, is the whole of the money under the control of Mr. Booth? Can he legally do with it whatever he likes? Is he under any legal obligation not to appropriate it to himself and to give up the Salvation Army altogether? If he died, would the land, houses, and money descend to his heirs and executors, and would they be at liberty to use them as they liked? We know nothing whatever of Mr. Booth, and make no sort of imputation on his honesty; but he owes it to himself and his supporters to give a clear answer to these questions.

Cardinal Manning has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* a brief paper on the Salvation Army. He says that the Church on the eternal shore has no admixture of evil with good—the Church in this world is the field of wheat and tares. . . . If good and evil be mingled in the Church Divinely founded and Divinely guided, what may we not look to find in any system which is of human origin and dependent on the instability of man? Water cannot rise above its source. . . . The Salvation Army could never have existed but for the spiritual desolation of England. . . . There are millions of our countrymen living in ignorance of religion, without faith and in sin. Yet most men believe in right and wrong, and in a judgment to come. . . . Good seed will grow whoever sows it, and St. Paul rejoiced when Christ was preached, even though it was out of contention. Imperfect or unauthorised preaching in the unity of the Church is disorder, but outside its unity it is at least so much of the truth made known to those who will not listen to its perfect voice. The Cardinal thinks the hopeful points about the Salvation Army are these:—1st, It affects no secrecy or specialities of its own; 2nd, it has no compromise in its teaching, but holds to the "old-fashioned Gospel;" 3rd, it teaches that sin is sin whoever commits it: 4th, it holds that we ought to lay down our lives for the salvation of others; 5th, its organisation is military; 6th, its officers and preachers are often shifted from place to place; 7th, the "general" has never received a penny from the funds, and the Army depends entirely on Providence; 8th, the sacrifices demanded from members seem to be a guarantee against self-seekers and drones; and 9th, the "general" is determined that it shall never become a sect. . . . If the work answered to the conception it would rank high among the movements external to the Catholic unity in prudence, zeal, and devotion. It exacts a life of labour, in poverty, in sacrifice of self, and in obedience. . . . If it were certain that the conflicts and assaults of which we have heard arose as inevitably as the afflictions of St. Paul at Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra, we might feel no check to our sympathy. But St. Paul did not go in array, nor with the pomp and circumstances of war. If, on the other hand, this bold bearing be a sign of apostolic courage, it is hardly a sign of apostolic prudence. It is hardly the advent of "the Son of Peace;" and its sounds are rather of the whirlwind than of the still small voice. . . . The "offence of the Cross" is inevitable if we preach "Christ and Him crucified;" and both wisdom and charity lay on us an obligation not to add to it by any needless provocation. . . . We need a clearer explanation of the teaching of the Army. The Cardinal objects to the practice called "the training of converts" as fraught with grave dangers. A public profession that the speaker has received remission of sins is a practice which is, it must be admitted, at least open to very grave doubts as regards its propriety. This surely is not the voice of humility, nor could any humility long endure such a training. . . . The determination of the "general" that the "Army" shall not become a sect, is wise. Teaching the truth is doing good. Nevertheless, we have a conviction that the Salvation Army will either become a sect or it will melt away. . . . No mistake is greater than to think that to speak of God and of Divine things in low language brings truth nearer to the minds of the poor or of the uneducated. No words are more elevated and none more intelligible to the multitude than the language of the four Gospels. Low words generate low thoughts; words without reverence destroy the veneration of the human mind. When man ceases to venerate he ceases to worship. Extravagance, exaggeration, and coarseness are dangers incident to all popular preachers, and these things easily pass into a strain which shocks the moral sense and deadens the instincts of piety. In all this he says the action of the "Army" is deplorably below the mental conception of it given by its own professors. The Cardinal thus concludes:—"Such are some of our fears for this zealous but defiant movement. Our fears greatly overbalance our hopes; nevertheless, our heart's desire and prayer is that they who labour so fervently with the truths they know may be led into the fulness of faith, and that they who are ready to give their lives for the salvation of souls may be rewarded with life eternal."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN BRIGHTON.

From a Correspondent of the *Church Times*.)

One evening last week I went to a Salvation Army meeting. My object as a Catholic in going was, I may state at the outset, curiosity *pure and simple*. From what I had read of it in its chief organs, the *War Cry* and the *Little Soldier*, I was thoroughly prejudiced against it; irreverence sometimes almost amounting to profanity stares you in the face in every page; charity leads one to hope it is unintentional, still it jars upon one all the same. On the other hand, facts are stubborn things, and the fact that the Salvation Army is doing good by drawing men and women of a class we are accustomed to consider as almost unapproachable, from their evil lives to some effort after righteousness, is a very real one. However little one may sympathise with their ways and means, however decidedly one may denounce many of their proceedings, and recoil from their irreverence, still one cannot help longing to know *how* they reach that large class of non-churchgoing people, and wondering whether we cannot at least learn something from them.

The meeting I went to was held in West Brighton. My friend and I went up a narrow staircase, and found ourselves at the top, in a large room, capable of holding about four hundred people. The walls were rough bricks, the ceiling open, with wooden supports, across which were texts plainly printed in large white letters on a red ground. The room was filled with open benches, and at the end was a slightly raised platform, on which were some rows more of open benches facing the audience. On the wall behind them were red shields, on which were the words "glory," "joy," "Christ is our hope," "peace," "the battle is the Lord's," &c.

The choir came in gradually, and seated themselves on this platform, men to left, women to right. With them came in relays of people, almost entirely of the very poor, who had it seems been drawn to the place by the choir singing through the streets, that being one way of attracting the people to come. The men in the choir were in their working clothes, roughs very many of them, whose faces told the tale without any need of words, of the class from whence they came. The girls were apparently of the servant and shop-girl class, and as the room filled with a congregation chiefly of the poorest of the people, men and boys preponderating, a brisk sale of the *War Cry* and *Little Soldier* went on, these being sold by men who like the choir, wore the badge of a red scarf, some having an S on their coats.

At last the lieutenant appeared—a girl, who came quietly in and knelt down in the centre of the platform. She was dressed in a long dark brown jacket, and a bonnet of the shape, I conclude, is called "Hallelujah," framed in a round sensible face, not without some beauty lying in the earnest dark brown eyes, and general expression. She was not in the very least what one imagines sweet Dinah Morris to have been, with her lily face and refined speech; and yet, somehow or other, this girl brought her to one's mind. She gave out a hymn—

Shall we rally round the banner
For our Saviour and our God,
In a glad determined manner,
Worthy of the fire and blood.

"Now!" she remarked, "You, that means to rally round the banner, let us sing with all our hearts."

And with all their hearts apparently they did sing, certainly their voices rose with energy. The singing was hearty, wonderfully modulated, considering the material forming the choir, and the time and unison was perfect. The hymn over, a man prayed, and then another "brother" followed his example. His prayer was that many might "decide for Christ," that they might be "all in a blaze." Amens came from many people and expressions of assent during the prayers themselves. The prayers, I may remark here, were all *short*; three or four minutes was the limit of most of them, and one thing succeeded another, fitting in instantly without any "awful pauses" or hesitation. The last prayer was hardly finished when a hymn was sung by all kneeling, "What a morning when the stars begin to shine," to a melody most pathetic. Then the lieutenant prayed, and read a few verses from Revelation vii. Before reading she said "I am not used to reading the word of God, especially in public, so I hope you'll ask the Lord to help me." Many of the roughs followed her in their Bibles as she read; their faces were a study. Indeed, they were that all the time. Radiant happiness shone out from the coarse features, and an expression of wonderful beauty lightened faces deformed by sin and misery. It was not excited fanaticism, but a calm steady light—one could never forget it! After the reading many spoke, in answer to the lieutenant's summons. At first no one responded to her "Well, old soldiers—won't you speak?" and so the hymn "We want no cowards in our band" was struck up, and its effect was very visible. One after another stood and spoke, relating either the tale of their conversion, or else stating how happy it made them to have "found Jesus!" All spoke for a few minutes only, and that they were real and in earnest no one could doubt. I confess that the women who spoke did not interest me so much as the men. A pale-faced servant girl spoke of her trouble in connection with a fellow-servant, who "swore and cursed" at her, but she added, "He is near me night and day." Generally speaking, however, the women, after the manner of their sex, spoke more of their troubles than seemed necessary. Some women crave for sympathy. It is as necessary to their well-being as water is to ducks, and if they can't get it in one way they try another. Even the listening ears of some hundreds of people seem better than nothing—all is grist that comes to their mill, and so some women expatiated upon a sad visit to a relative deprived of his wits, and a sister going to Germany, both anecdotes having no point or *raison d'être* that I could find out.

The men were better. They were not always quite reverent, as, for instance, the major, a young man who came in later, in his remarks upon a large meeting held in Bristol, when he enumerated the hundreds who "had fed off the fatted calf." He spoke well and was listened to, as indeed all were, most attentively. He said "some people's religion was all in their heads—not in their hearts. If you were to cut off their heads, all the religion would be gone. Now it's nice to have it *about the third button hole*." A rough-looking man spoke and said everyone considered him a lunatic. "Well, if I am a lunatic, I wish to keep so, and heaven's my lunatic asylum. If it had not been for the Salvation Army I should have been wallowing in some devil's den to-night." The expression on the man's face is one never to be forgotten—it shines in memory to me as I look back upon the evening. A hymn, "Wheel the old chariot along," was sung, and a collection made, after which the lieutenant sang a hymn as a solo, and the captain, a tall girl with a pleasant face, entered. Then there were more addresses. One man remarked that the poor rough people whom they were trying to teach must have the Gospel brought to them by "men of their own cut, who speak their own language." At the end many remained to be spoken to. The nature of the questions asked by the lieutenant and captain I can tell you, as my friend and myself remained, wishing to see it all. The lieutenant asked me if I had given my heart to Jesus, and much as I really resented the question, there was no refusing some reply to the gentle voice at my side. Then we left.

I do not criticise—I simply state what I saw and heard. The prayers and addresses were all to the effect of seeking to draw souls to God, impressing the fact that His service is one of joy, if even of outward trial, and holiness of life was equally preached, with calls to repentance. The sensational element was conspicuous by its absence, and that it was all genuine, real, and earnest, could not be denied. There was so much "go"—pardon the expression—about the whole thing, so much verve in the singing, often accompanied by uplifted hands, the light on the faces showing the intense reality that, spite of the smile that would come now and then, it was more touching than ridiculous. Touching, aye truly, to see those miserable men and women drawn from our poorest, most heathenlike classes, spending their evening thus, instead of in their slums and public-houses.

I am not, clearly let it be understood, advocating their cause—I am only suggesting that, as they succeed, so may the Church, in a greater measure than she has already done, if she will profit by their example, and not be too much on stilts to learn. Some of the poor won't go to church. Win them, then, in their way. Mission services, hymns with lively tunes, and short addresses, are the means to reach them. These are used, I am perfectly aware, to a large extent now, but what I would urge is, let the effort be made more and more earnestly. It is useless attempting to crush out the Salvation Army, but we can, as Catholics working on their lines, try to reach the same end they do, if we are not too grand to copy what we can advisedly do, not too dignified to "learn" even from them. Let us have these services more and more, and clergy and laity be drawn into the work. Reverence may be kept up, and yet raciness not forgotten—many a deep truth sheathed in words that raise a half smile and reproof veiled in homely language that your hearers understand. The Salvation Army do all this. Shall we, as we sing "Faith of our Fathers," doubt that that faith *is* living still, that it *can* overcome the world, and be still powerful to do what outsiders are doing, and in a way that they, ignoring the Sacraments, cannot achieve? We dare not. So let us, trying to reach that great portion of our community, learn to stoop to them ere we draw them up to us.

The old proverb that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison" is well exemplified in the statistics of the dried fruit trade of Smyrna, which has enormously increased of late years in consequence of the prevalence of the phylloxera in France. Two kinds of raisins are exported from Smyrna—the one under the names of Rosaki and Sultana for table purposes, the other of a much more ordinary kind used for distilling and making wine. Of these some 20,000 tons are annually produced, of which half is consumed in the country. The increase of exportation of this class of fruit into France is shown by the following figures:—1873, 642,000f.; 1874, 1,052,750f.; 1875, 580,800f.; 1876, 777,370f.; 1878, 2,172,220f.; 1879, 11,041,560f.; 1880, 14,498,940f.; 1881, 10,604,360f. The new Customs tariff is likely, however, to seriously injure this growing trade, as these ordinary wine-making grapes are now included under the head of table fruit, involving a duty on entering France of 6f. per hundred kilogrammes, instead of 30c. as before. As the price of Rosaki and Sultana fruit is from 60f. to 100f. the 100 kilogrammes, while that of the wine-making fruit is only from 23f. to 32f., not only the Smyrna fruit-growers, but the French wine-producers must suffer considerably from this arrangement.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Sir GARNET WOLSELEY'S intention of promptly pushing forward on the road to Cairo is in processs of being successfully carried out. The reasons against delay were imperative: that which perhaps pressed most immediately was the necessity of securing as much as possible of the Sweet Water Canal, and of the line of railway from Ismailia to the interior. On Thursday week a *reconnaissance* was made to within a short distance of Mahuta with 1,000 Infantry, 600 of the Household Cavalry, two field-pieces and two Gatling guns. The enemy was present in great force, his guns numbering twelve against our two, and for sixteen hours he was held in check by our small force. Late in the day the Guards' Brigade arrived as a reinforcement, with four more guns. During the night they were followed by two Infantry regiments—the "Duke "of CORNWALL'S Light Infantry" and the rest of the "York and Lancaster"—also by some Marines. By the arrival of the 4th and the 7th Dragoon Guards the Cavalry Brigade was completed.

By daybreak on Friday, General WILLIS had at his disposal nearly the whole of the First Division, the entire Cavalry Brigade, sixteen guns, two Gatling guns, and a Nordenfeldt gun on board a steam launch on the canal. The enemy hastily retreated, and General WILLIS occupied the station at Mahuta. General DRURY-LOWE, however, with the Cavalry, made a long *détour*, outflanked the enemy, and captured the railway station at Mahsameh, together with five guns, many rifles with ammunition, and seventy-five railway waggons laden with provisions. A further advance was then made, and Kassassin Lock occupied. Thus twenty-one miles of the canal and of the railway were secured.

On Monday evening an important engagement commenced, which lasted through the night. General GRAHAM'S force at Kassassin Lock consisted of two-and-a-half battalions of Infantry (of the "York and Lancaster," "South Devonshire," and "Duke of CORN-"WALL'S" Regiments, "Welsh Fusiliers" and Marines) with five guns, and a small detachment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. He was reinforced later by one battalion. The enemy, who numbered 8,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with 12 guns, assumed the offensive, and General GRAHAM'S small force was rather closely pressed, when General DRURY-LOWE came a distance of four miles to the rescue, from Mahsameh, with the Household Troops and the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a battalion of Marine Artillery with four guns. About nine o'clock a splendid Cavalry charge on the enemy's left flank relieved General GRAHAM. The Egyptian gunners were cut down and the demoralised infantry fled. ARABI was present on the field, with some of his best troops from Kafr-ed-Dowar. The enemy's losses were very large. The Cavalry deserve all the greater credit because they had not tasted food for twenty-four hours.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers went early in the week as a reinforcement to the front, as also did a squadron of the 19th Hussars to Ramses, while two regiments of Bengal Cavalry landed and joined General DRURY-LOWE. The rest of the Indian contingent have also arrived at Ismailia, including the "Seaforth Highlanders" and the "Manchester" Regiment. The "West Kent" Regiment remains at Nefiche. A few days ago the force with General WOLSELEY numbered 11,000, with 2,500 horses, and twenty-seven guns. He has just been reinforced by General ALISON'S Highland Brigade from Alexandria, which numbers at least 3,000 more. The advanced post is now occupied by the 46th Regiment (Devonshire), the 50th (Queen's Own), and the 84th (York and Lancaster), with the 60th Rifles and a body of Marines. They have also with them 700 cavalry and 18 guns. Since Monday all has been quiet, the enemy not having ventured any further movement. There is now a general concentration of troops at the front.

There seems some ground for complaint as to the small force of Artillery sent out. The Commissariat and Transport arrangements have also been shamefully deficient, owing to the parsimony of our Radical Government. Our soldiers have suffered much from the intense heat, from the insects, from the stench of dead bodies, and from bad water. The number of sick and wounded is about 300. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the worst part of the desert has now been traversed.

At Alexandria very little has been doing. The departure of General HAMLEY with General ALISON'S Brigade, leaves Sir EVELYN WOOD and the Fourth Brigade in charge of Alexandria. He will be reinforced by 1,100 Marines, and, in case of need, by sailors from the Fleet. The terms of the Military Convention between England and Turkey have not yet been finally agreed upon. The Turkish troops will not be allowed to land elsewhere than at Aboukir. The sending of SULTAN PASHA by the KHEDIVE, to act as his Highness's Commissioner with the English Army, is a most wise step. Himself by birth a "fellah," SULTAN'S influence, as we have before stated, is very great in Egypt.

The Duke of ALBANY has been this week suffering from hæmorrhage, and his illness has prevented his taking part in the festivities at Preston, where he was to have been the guest of the Earl of LATHOM. His Royal Highness's conditlon has not, however, been such as to cause real anxiety.

We deeply regret to have to chronicle the very serious illness of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. His Grace's condition had improved on Wednesday, but he has since been reported as losing strength. According to the latest bulletin, his Grace's condition caused the gravest anxiety; for whilst the pulmonary symptoms have diminished in intensity, and the pulse is stronger and less frequent, there is greater drowsiness.

The attitude of the Irish Constabulary is far from satisfactory. For refusing to go where they were ordered, five men were dismissed from the service, and a strike of the majority of the force has been threatened unless their five comrades are reinstated. We have, on a former occasion, expressed our sympathy with the Constabulary, who certainly had cause to complain of the treatment they received after services so valuable as theirs have been. But we cannot defend their present mutinous action.

THE NEW COMPACT WITH TREASON

There was a time, not so many months ago, when we should certainly have hesitated to believe, even on the strongest evidence, that any English Government could be capable of acting as the present Liberal Government must have acted, if the announcement is true, which we publish in another column, to the effect that a new compact has been made between Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL. The statement, which comes to us on the best possible authority, is, that the Irish party have offered to give their entire support to the Government on the question of the *clôture*, on condition that the PRIME MINISTER will next Session bring forward new measures of confiscation as a further sop to Irish Socialism. We repeat that it is not so very long since what we should have deemed the intrinsic improbabilities of so disgraceful a story would have sufficed, in our judgment, to outweigh almost any amount of external evidence as to its truth.

Unhappily for the credit of those who are responsible for the work of Government, the experiences of the last few months have rudely destroyed the grounds of any such confidence. The miserable history which begins with the infamous Kilmainham Compact and ends with the odious Arrears Bill, with its long series of discreditable incidents, the underhand dealings, the verbose mystifications, the uncandid denials, the quibbling expedients to deceive—the whole wretched catalogue of shiftiness and shuffling—all this has gone deep down into the minds, and will never be eradicated from the memories, of the English People. The standard of political honour is sensibly lowered; and, at least in the case of the present Government, no one would ever again feel himself justified in relying upon their possession of that political integrity which used to be considered the common possession of all parties in the State. So far, therefore, as the facts of the past can help us to judge of the probabilities of the present, the story of the New Compact has nothing unlikely about it. The probability lies, indeed, all the other way. The absolute success of the Kilmainham Treaty, in spite of the bungling manner in which that dark "deed without a name" was carried out, is a sufficient warrant for supposing that the same tactics can once more be made to serve the same purpose, especially if the matter be arranged and managed with a judiciousness begotten of past experience. For ourselves, we have not the least doubt whatever that the Compact has been completed, and will be duly carried out. And it does so happen that there have not been wanting certain premonitory indications of its existence. Amongst these not the least instructive is the curiously significant change of tone which has recently characterised the utterances of the Land League press on the subject of the Procedure Resolutions. Only the other day no name was thought bad enough with which to brand those Irish members who would not oppose the "gag on freedom of speech" to the very death. They were "traitors," "apostates," "renegades"—they could be compared only with the men who, at the Union, sold their country for English gold. Now, however, all that is changed. The organs of the Land League have made the discovery that the rules of Parliamentary Procedure are in a most defective and unsatisfactory condition, and that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Resolutions embody the only adequate remedy for so intolerable an evil. They are most desirable, most useful, most necessary; and Irish members are earnestly incited to vote for them. The "gag" of other days has now become a reform needful for securing the efficiency of the House of Commons—an object which, as is well known, the Irish members have ever cherished nearest to their hearts. Now it is a very remarkable coincidence, that the PRIME MINISTER, for his part, has publicly stated — of course quite in a casual and unpremeditated manner—that the Session of 1883 is to be signalised by further legislation on Irish affairs. What exactly these legislative measures are to be, Mr. GLADSTONE did not vouchsafe to declare; but perhaps it may not be very difficult to divine their general purport.

If this alliance has actually been contracted—and we certainly believe that it has—is it, after all, so very surprising? It is but the reconciliation of old comrades in arms who have been the victims of a temporary estrangement. We cannot forget Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S cynically frank admission as to the reason why the Radical Government for months allowed treason to gather head, and crime to go unchecked in Ireland. It was to afford the Government a pretext for introducing into Ireland those Revolutionary measures, which they all along intended, and still intend, to apply to England as well. We have never for one instant wavered in our conviction that the whole Irish policy of the Radical Revolutionists now in power, has been from first to last part and parcel of a larger scheme, of which the whole Empire should be the subject. The most favourable field on which to commence these sinister operations was Ireland; and we categorically charge them with the infamy of having deliberately nursed and fostered treason and rebellion in that unhappy country, in order to acquire a lever to assist them in carrying out their ultimate designs. And therefore we say that there is no ground whatever for feeling any surprise that the Revolutionists, English and Irish, should band themselves together in what is really a conspiracy for the overthrow of our institutions. Only we will add one word. Besides these

two parties to the Compact, there is a third party interested in the matter, who will also claim to be heard thereon before the business is brought to an issue; and that is the vast majority of the British people. Unless we are very much mistaken, there is a limit even to the patience and endurance of this great and not easily moved nation; and we are moreover of opinion that that limit has been very nearly reached.

REVOLUTION, SOCIALIST AND ATHEIST.

Nearly half a century ago it was foretold by the most brilliant intellect of our day—one of whom Oxford will ever be justly proud, and who led the great Religious Movement which took its name from that ancient seat of learning—that the time would soon come when there would exist in the civilised world only two great camps, towards one or other of which men must of necessity gravitate.

The forecast was a sagacious one, and has, ever since it was made, been in continual process of fulfilment. Men may and do hesitate to choose their sides; but the progress of events is ever making the fact more and more manifest, that there is really no logical resting-place between, on the one hand, the principle of Law, Order, Religion and Authority, and, on the other, that of Anarchy, Revolution, Atheism and License. Between these contending forces no compromise is possible. The question at issue is absolutely fundamental. It is whether there is or is not a Supernatural Government of the world. To deny this involves the denial of any Revelation of the Creator to His creatures, and of the existence of any moral law imposed by Him upon them. Such a denial includes, of course, the repudiation of that specific Revelation of GOD by his SON, which Christianity claims to be. If we follow out this hypothesis further, we shall see in what way it affects what are called secular politics. Since man is, on this theory, independent of Divine Grace in reaching his perfection, he is naturally perfectible. All that is needed is the training of his natural faculties by Secular Education. And again, if man be naturally and originally independent, there being no authority over him, the basis of all politics is the Rights of Man. So-called "duties" to society are simply the result of what experience has shown to be the most convenient methods of adjusting the various and often conflicting claims of individuals. Society, or the State, has, as such, no original rights of its own: only rights made up, as it were, of the rights taken collectively of the individuals which compose it. Power comes from below, from the individual. No mere delegated power can ever be superior to, or have a right of control over, the source from which it springs. Here we have the principle of Democracy. And since the right of the individual is absolute, and there is no other self-existent underived right, the individual may vindicate his claim at will. This is the right of Rebellion. Once more, as each individual owns the same inherent rights which belong to each other individual—as all men are equal—all distinctions must be abolished, including distinctions of property. Property must be held by the State—that is, the aggregate of individuals—in trust for all, so that each may have his equal share. That is Socialism. And granting this, it becomes necessary to extirpate a certain institution which is the unit of society as hitherto constituted, namely, the Family. The existence of the Family implies the hoarding of private property and the objectionable principle of inheritance, as well as the mischievous notion of parental authority. The destruction of the Family can only be effected by the abolition of Marriage. Hence the importance of weakening that institution, where it cannot be at once destroyed, by allowing Divorce, and also by relaxing the rules which regulate the contraction of marriage, as, for example, the rule against a man's marriage with his deceased wife's sister. And finally, there being no moral law imposed from without, the only "morality" is that which is based on the convenience of all. Stealing is immoral because it interferes with the rights of another. So with assault. But the gratification of the sensual passions is not in itself immoral, unless the rights of other individuals are invaded. This is the principle of License.

The other theory, which is opposed to this, rests upon the foundation of GOD'S Government of the world. It teaches the Incarnation of the SON of GOD as the perfect Revelation of GOD to man, the continuance of that Revelation by the Coming and continued Presence of the Holy Spirit, and the extension of the Incarnation by means of the Sacraments. The Incarnate GOD, CHRIST our LORD, is the one and only Source of all Authority, religious or secular. Man is not naturally perfectible, but only perfectible by Divine Grace. Hence the need of Religious Education. Man has no rights apart from GOD'S gift; and all law is based only on the Ten Commandments. There exists no duty on the part of a man towards his neighbour except that which rests on his duty towards GOD. The laws of morals are not matters of convenience, but are absolute, and are imposed from without. Society has for its unit the Family, and the Family is a Divine Institution, hedged about by Divine sanctions, safeguards, and laws. The authority of the parent is Divine, and is the immediate fount and origin of all secular rule. The extension of Paternal Authority is Patriarchal Authority, and later, Kingly Authority. By CHRIST'S ordinance—Who is the Fount of all Rule—Kings and Priests govern as His Delegates. The correlative to the Divine right of rulers is their Divine responsibility, implying the Divine right of the ruled to be governed with justice. Hence the difference between Christian Monarchy and heathen Cæsarism. The first rules by law, the second by caprice. Denying the so-called "rights of man," the Christian theory is consequently at variance with the Socialist notions based upon them. The rights of property are recognised, together, however, with responsibilities attaching to its possession, and the consequent duty of almsgiving.

Such, very briefly sketched, are the two rival systems. Between them there can, we repeat, be no reconciliation. There can be neither truce nor compromise between the Christian and the anti-Christian theories. And what we desire to insist upon is the paramount duty of co-operation between all who hold to a GOD and a Gospel. The forces of Attack know how to work together for the one great end. Every day shows greater powers of cohesion in the party of Revolution. How is it that the forces of Defence are so slow to perceive that, if the Revolution is one, the cause of Order is also one; and that the time has come when all who believe in a Divine Government of the world must combine to resist those whose object it is to overthrow the foundation of all Faith and all Morals?

Reviews.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.*

Recent events in Egypt have, for the most part, driven Tunis out of our minds for the present; and, even had we not our own troubles in Africa to think of, we doubt if many among us would fully realise the importance of what has taken place in another part of that great continent. Indeed, it is curious even now to remember how placidly Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke looked on at the overthrow of an old and faithful friend of England, and at the mingled perfidy and bullying with which M. Roustan and M. de Saint-Hilaire worked out so important a step in the progress of that Empire "Carthage Gauloise" which has long been a favourite daydream of French statesmen. But English interests—that phrase once so hateful to Mr. Gladstone, though the access of popular favour which has attended his change of attitude on this as on so many other subjects may perhaps modify the severity of his judgment regarding it—are seriously affected by the proposed conversion of the Regency into a French protectorate:—

> The Gulf of Tunis and the now land-locked harbour of Bizerta command the passage of the narrow sea before them, and hence arises the maritime importance of Tunis in the past, the present, and the future. All writers, except modern diplomatists, fully recognise this fact; but unfortunately the statesmen of to-day are not only intent on deceiving each other, but are forced by the exigencies of party to know as little as possible. If the position of Tunis had been as familiar to Englishmen in 1878 as it is now, we might never have witnessed the events of 1881. "If the Tunis lake were only dredged and deepened," writes Commandant Villot, "and the coast fortified, and if a powerful navy were stationed in the Tunisian roadstead, not only the path to Egypt, but the road to India through the Suez Canal, would once more be closed to the people of the West." A concession to dredge and deepen the Tunis lake has, as a matter of course, followed the Treaty of Kasr-es-Said, and although M. Barthélemy de Saint-Hilaire wrote to Lord Granville on the 16th May, 1881, that "France has no more desire to annex Bizerta than any other part of Tunis," a project for the restoration of its port by French capitalists is now receiving the serious consideration of the French Government. Mr. Perry in his work on Tunis sums up very fairly the state of the case in a few words. "Tunis," he writes, "has the finest position in North Africa. Commercial preponderance and the control of the Mediterranean are the attractions for the Powers which dispute with each other for its possession or its neutralisation."

It is the story of the recent attempt of France to acquire that preponderance which has been told to us in the two very interesting volumes to which Mr. Broadley has given the title of *The Last Punic War*. His choice of that title is dictated not only by the locality of the struggle, but by the weapons with which it has been carried on—not merely because "This Tunis was Carthage," but because of "the consistent *Punica fides* displayed in the "web of tortuous diplomacy which has practically "put an end to Tunisian independence." There is, we must admit, a considerable amount of animus in his narrative, and his desire to make a case against France is somewhat too obvious. But, after making every allowance for the point of view from which Mr. Broadley regards the policy of M. Roustan and M. de Saint-Hilaire, there can be no doubt that the Tunis episode is not one on which any patriotic Frenchman can look with any amount of satisfaction. At the same time, it is one on which no patriotic Englishman can look with any amount of satisfaction. For it is pitiable to see the Bey, at each stage of the aggression, feeling sure that now, at all events, England's eyes must be opened and England must come to his rescue, while each stage brought with it but a fresh disappointment. It was not at all in accordance with our traditional policy to quietly acquiesce in the extinction of the Tunisian Regency; but we must assume that Radical statesmanship is unaware of the maritime and strategic importance of the country, as it has shown itself unaware of so much that is important for the maintenance of the English Empire. But there was no excuse for such ignorance on the part of our Foreign Office. France had begun to hunger after Tunis before 1830, and for fifty years its absorption into French Algeria was warded off by the efforts of the predecessors of Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke.

The tale of the French conquest of Tunis, costly in the lives of French soldiers and the reputations of French statesmen, forms the main subject of Mr. Broadley's book; but he has prefixed to it a narrative of the previous history of the Regency not without interest, but by no means so interesting as that part of his work which is the result of the personal experience of himself and his friends. For he has supplemented his own narrative with contributions from other writers; and, indeed, one of the most striking chapters is that extracted from Mr. Perkins's journal, describing a fortnight among the Khamirs or Kroumirs who formed the pretext for the French aggression. He accompanied Ali Bey, the heir-apparent to the Regency, in his expedition against these tribes, which would have been only too successful in removing all pretext for French interference had not General Forgemol been resolved that nothing should remove that pretext, so that finally the French Commander refused to furnish any details of the subject-matter of his complaint, insisting, despite the protests of the Bey and of the Tunisian General in the Khamir district, that the task of taming the Khamirs must be undertaken by the Grande Nation itself. The following sketch of the Tunisian force is taken from Mr. Perkins's narrative:—

> Ali Bey's encampment presented a very picturesque and curious sight. Most of the so-called regular troops had been specially drafted for the occasion, and all that can be said of them is that they were, almost without exception, composed of fine powerful men. They seemed, however, very uncomfortable in the uniforms they were evidently quite unaccustomed to wear, and when marching, most of them unceremoniously took off their boots, tucked up their trousers to the knee, and trudged forward barefooted and bare-legged. The "irregular" Arab cavalry looked remarkably well on their spirited Barb ponies, with their handsome accoutrements, their own becoming dress, and stately bearing. The tents were large and difficult to move, and those occupied by the Bey and his suite were ponderous marquees. If a strong wind happened to be blowing, twenty or thirty men usually struggled for an hour at least with the canvas of the Bey's pavilion before it could be got into shape. The baggage was even more cumbersome than the tents. The heir-apparent's own luggage consisted of a number of wooden trunks covered with brown leather, and thickly studded with brass-headed nails. One of them was devoted to syrups, sweetmeats, and *soodone*, the orthodox nature of which was duly certified by the Bey's imâm, or chaplain, who found it necessary to make several trials of the drink before he pronounced his definite opinion. The Bey's personal cortège was as miscellaneous and remarkable as his baggage. At his head was Dr. Stresino, his physician-extraordinary, whose duties was of a very varied nature. In the first place, he had to administer harmless and agreeably-coloured potions to cure imaginary ailments, he was expected to make himself pleasant whenever the Prince was dull, and to play chess whenever required, always contriving to be the loser. The Bash-Kâhwajes, or "head coffee man," was certainly the next in importance. His tent immediately adjoined that of his Highness, and in it a large pot of water was continually kept boiling over a charcoal fire. He was expected to produce cups of coffee at a moment's notice. During the march he was always close to his master's heels, with all his paraphernalia in saddle-bags, and ready whenever called on to perform his duty. After the Kâhwajee came the chaplain, the water-bearer, the gun-bearer, the pipe-bearer, and the sword-bearer. The jester was a very important personage indeed. He was privileged to say what he liked, and the coarser his jokes the more they were appreciated. Whenever the camp was moved Ali Bey mounted his charger for a few minutes, and then betook himself to a gilt coach, drawn over the roughest ground by four mules. Beggars abounded, and some of the Bey's trunks contained linen and cloth to enable him to indulge freely in the virtue of almsgiving.
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> Outside the lines were rows of booths and stalls, at which blacksmiths, gunsmiths, butchers, and grocers busily plied their trades. Public criers went the round all day vociferating the last bids for a horse, a cow, or a *burnous*, as the case might be. The *tout ensemble* gave one the idea of a huge fair, and unless you entered the tent of Ali Bey or that of his prime minister, Sy Tahar Zouch, no one would imagine that matters of the greatest moment were engaging the attention of the heir-apparent, who studiously assumed a cheerful demeanour when in public.
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> The Khamirs flocked to Ali Bey's camp to make their submission, under the fond delusion that the attack of the French force was really directed against them and not against their legitimate ruler. Bitter was the disappointment when they found that the real object of French intervention was the overthrow of the authority of the Bey and the reduction of the country to a French Protectorate, and that the fable of "The Wolf and "the Lamb" was practically exemplified by the countrymen of La Fontaine. Mr. Perkins's position, as the only Christian among twenty thousand armed Arabs, all ready at a moment's notice to defend their mountains against the invader, was a strange one; but as soon as they were assured that he was an Englishman, they treated him with kindness and consideration, and his picture of the hardy fearless agriculturists and cattle-breeders is very different from that drawn of the conventional Kroumir on the Paris boulevards. Another of Mr. Broadley's fellow-workers is Mr. Gales, on whose journal he draws for a vivid description of the shelling of Sfax, the City of Cucumbers; while Lieutenant Kane, a young English officer, for some time attached to Colonel Moulin's column, contributes some graphic notes of the advance of that column. But the story of the taking of Kairwân—that strange city which, though only six days' journey from London, was until that time almost as unknown as many of the great towns of Central Africa—is told, and well told, by Mr. Broadley himself; and the enthusiasm with which he explored its hitherto hidden treasures, "eager to see sights till now hidden from Christian "eyes and to tread where Christians had never "dared to enter before," lends much spirit to his narrative. Mr. Rae, in a book noticed in these columns, has indeed told us something of the Sacred City; but he had to content himself with a hasty and merely external views of its wonders, while Mr. Broadley possessed exceptional advantages as accompanying the triumphant invader, with whom, however, he had but little sympathy. Many parts of his description of the Sacred City of the Moors, thus rudely profaned by the presence of the unbeliever are well worth quoting, but we must content ourselves with two extracts:—
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> From the Amîr Abâdah mosque a walk of half a mile brought us to the grandest and most important building in Kairwân—the tomb, *zaouia*, and mosque of Abdullah Ben Wâdib el Selawi, *Saheb Ennabi*,—"the shrine of my Lord, the Companion of the Prophet." The entrance to the interior of the sanctuary is through a doorway in the base of a *minâr*, which is built in the angle of a spacious court. The exterior of the *minâr* is almost entirely coated with blue and green tiles, and on either side of its upper portion there is a double round-headed window divided by a marble pilaster in the centre. Its roof is formed of bright green tiles terminating in a gilded crescent. The lower storey of the tower forms the lobby or vestibule of the main building. Its interior is lined with the brilliant Tunisian *faïence* of the seventeenth century, surmounted by panels of arabesque fretwork. A second door opens from this apartment into an oblong cloister. The arcade running round it rests on white marble pillars and arches, and it covers a low marble seat on either side. The walls are decorated in the same fashion as the lobby. At the upper end are two windows and a door of pure white marble, highly decorated, and of Italian origin. This leads into a second vestibule crowned with a fluted cupola, each division of which is adorned with lace-like fretwork. The sides are covered with *faïences* and panels of finely chiselled carving in cement. A door at one side communicates with a mosque and two other cloisters surrounded by conventual cells. In each of the four walls of the apartment is a small window filled with old stained glass; and the circular band of arabesque design from which the melon-shaped dome springs, is pierced with eight other apertures filled with coloured glass, which is nearly concealed by delicate tracery, throwing a thousand variegated reflections on the marble pavement beneath. Beyond this beautiful room is a broad court surrounded by an arcade of white marble pillars, and arches supporting a wooden roof beautifully painted in squares. In a corner of the court is a cell containing a tomb. Here lies Abdullah Ben Sharif el Hindowi, an Indian pilgrim, who sought an asylum and found a grave in Kairwân a century ago. At the farther end of the cloister is a doorway and two windows from Rome or Florence. Their cornices are profusely adorned with fruit and flowers, and the jambs of the door are picked out in red porphyry. A massive grating of bronze fills each window. The door itself is of carved dark wood. It led to the tomb of "my Lord the Companion," a more sacred spot, if possible, even than the *mihrab* of Okhbah himself; for here for nearly twelve hundred years has slumbered a personal friend of the founder of the faith of Islam, who lived, died, and was buried, wearing always as a symbol of devotion a portion of the Prophet's beard on his breast. I was the first European who ever entered this Moslem *sanctum sanctorum*. The chamber is about twenty-one feet square, and lofty. Its walls are covered with a geometrical pattern worked out in black and white marble. Four lengthy inscriptions are imbedded in them, and the room is dimly lighted by four small windows of rose-coloured and blue glass. From the cupola of fretwork hangs a grand old chandelier of twisted Venetian glass. Below this is the tomb itself, surrounded by a high grating of bronze, shut in by four marble columns about seven feet high. From a rod, on a line with the grating, hung festoons of ostrich eggs and golden balls. The catafalque above the grave is covered by two elaborately embroidered palls—the first of black and white velvet, adorned with Arabic inscriptions in silver, was the gift of the late Ahmed Bey; the second, of pink and blue brocade, was a votive offering from Muhammed es Sadek. Over these hung thirteen banners, rich in gold, silver, and needlework—the tribute of the successors of Heussein Ben Ali to the sanctuary of the Sidi Bou Awîb. Our visit was certainly unexpected, for at least a dozen fine Arabic MSS. rested on as many lecterns of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell in front of the screen. The guardian of the *zaouia* could hardly realise the fact of Christians desecrating by their presence such holy ground. Running his amber chaplet through his hands with feverish haste, he suddenly threw himself upon his face, and probably prayed to be forgiven. Some Algerian soldiers, who had followed us, prostrated themselves before the tomb, and eagerly kissed the edge of the palls through the metal lattice-work. Looking at the bright white marble pillars of the cloister, my eye fell on one remarkable capital: at either corner a bird supported a Greek cross in the centre. The spoils of some fair Byzantine church had evidently been brought to honour the resting-place of the "Friend of the Prophet."

Our other and concluding extract deals not so much with the buildings of the Sacred City as with those who occupy them, and is so curious and interesting a picture of a phase of that Moslem fanaticism which is likely to become an important factor in the political history of the next few years, that our readers will pardon its length:—

> Almost one-half of the inhabitants of Kairwân are members of the Confraternity of the Aïssaouia. The Zaouia Sidi Bou Aïssa is their sanctuary, and scene of their mystic rites. Passing into a courtyard, we were welcomed by the local chief of the sect, Sy Hamuda Ben Aïssa, who led the way to the main building. The college of Sidi Bou Aïssa consists of a cupola some thirty feet high, flanked by two aisles containing six arches each, all of which rest on an irregular arrangement of fine old Roman shafts and capitals: both the dome and

* *The Last Punic War*. By A. M. Broadley.—Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

the Arcade on either side of it were festooned with ostrich eggs, gilt balls, and small lamps; and on the walls were suspended the tambourines, earthenware drums, swords, metal prongs, and banners, which constitute the stock-in-trade of the establishment. Nobody acquainted with the rites and practices of the Aïssaouïa could ever believe that the slender, olive-complexioned, gentle-mannered, and courteous Sy Hamuda was the head and moving spirit of such a brotherhood as this. The Aïssaouïa form one of those semi-religious orders which, as I have stated before, render modern Islamism, as far as the North African littoral is concerned, a sort of freemasonry. The followers of other associations are to be found in all parts of the Moslem world; but the Aïssaouïa belong exclusively to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Their founder was Muhammed Bou Aïsa of Mequinez, in Morocco. Next to their headquarters at Mequinez itself, Kairwán is the most important seat of their power. As far as can be ascertained, the Aïssaouïa have no decided political sympathies. Visitors in Algeria are often admitted to their rites, and they have in some places become almost as much a matter of show as dancing-girls and Arab concerts. Not so at Kairwán. Here, till the 7th November, no Christian foot had ever passed the threshold of the Zaouïa Sîdi Bou Aïssa. Here its ceremonies and observances are carried out on a very imposing scale, and from Kairwán the minor congregations of Southern and Northern Tunis receive their instructions and commands. The guiding principle of the Aïssaouïa seems to be the greatest possible measure of self-inflicted bodily torture, coupled with the greatest conceivable amount of religious frenzy. Practical Aïssaouïa only exist in North Africa; theoretical Aïssaouïa are to be found in all countries. During my visit I asked Sy Hamuda if he had any objection to Europeans witnessing one of his meetings. He replied that he would welcome them with pleasure, and even organise a special assembly for their reception. In accordance with his invitation, we repaired on the following evening once more to the sanctuary of Sîdi Bou Aïssa. The hall had been evidently decked and garnished; the lamps burned brightly in the cupola amidst the golden balls and ostrich eggs; the sheikh was clothed in a rich silk robe of office and an awe-inspiring green turban; and a row of rush-seated cane chairs was waiting to receive the expected visitors. In ten minutes six or seven hundred Arabs filled every inch of available space. The Sheikh Hamuda took his seat in the centre surrounded by the musicians, and an old blind Aïssaouï, guided by a little girl, came in gently from a side door and sat down beside him. The Aïssaouïa themselves occupied the whole space covered by the cupola. The aisles contained the Moslem spectators of the first religious rite ever witnessed by Christian eyes in the holy city of Kairwán. Amongst the Aïssaouïa I noticed grey-bearded and decrepit old men, many sedate-looking shopkeepers I had previously seen in the bezzars, half a score of the Bey's soldiers, and a dozen children under twelve years of age. The sheikh struck a note on the drum; the musicians began to play a peculiar and monotonous tune, gradually increasing in intensity. After a pause several of the Aïssaouïa rose, and swaying backwards and forwards shoulder to shoulder, shrieked a chorus to the sound of the drums. The music quickened, and so did the chorus. Then one of the most wild-looking of the singers began to throw off his clothes, and passed down the line to urge the others to shout with renewed energy. Then one of the Tunisian soldiers (he wore the Bey's brass badge on his red cap) seized a sword and began to lacerate his stomach. The blood flowed freely, and he imitated all the time the cries and movements of the camel. We soon had a wolf, a bear, a hyena, a jackal, a leopard, and a lion. One man knelt down before the sheikh, and holding two long prongs to his sides, insisted on their being driven into his flesh with blows of a mallet: this was done. A mere lad did the same thing. A burly Arab passed an iron skewer through the upper part of his nose and transfixed the skin of his face below the eyes. He rushed apparently towards us. Two or three powerful men knocked him down, and held him till the sheikh laid his hands on him and whispered some mysterious formula in his ear. Another man in quick succession swallowed more than twenty large iron nails, there being no mistake whatever as to his really doing so. A large bottle was broken up and eagerly devoured. The frenzy then became general. While one Aïssaouï plunged a knife through his cheek, another transfixed his shoulder-blades with a prong, and a third pierced his hand. A brazier of cinders was speedily emptied. Twenty different tortures were now going on in twenty different parts of the hall. Three large bushes of the thorny Indian fig or prickly pear were eaten up in almost as many minutes; and at last, before we had time to prevent it, a living sheep was thrown into the midst of the maddened Aïssaouïa: it was in a trice torn into shreds by eager hands, and still more eager mouths, and its still quivering and bleeding flesh gnawed to the bone with apparent relish. We left the college of Sîdi Aïssa as quickly as we could, and the orgies waxed more furious and more horrible in our absence. I believe that the disciples of Sîdi Aïssa at Kairwán number nearly one thousand, but only about fifty are fully initiated into the performance of the rites; and these all assume the distinctive cries and habits of some animal. The rest are merely honorary members, but are bound to support the common brotherhood.

THE RISINGS OF THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.*

M. Ernest Daudet is one of the few modern French authors whose names we are always delighted to meet on the title-page of a book. He has conquered for himself a distinguished place on the list of historians. To a fair amount of impartiality he adds clearness of style, patient research, artistic talent; and he has had, besides, the good luck of hitting upon subjects which other writers had either entirely neglected or touched upon only in a casual way. Such is certainly the case with the former of the two volumes we would now endeavour to review in the columns of this paper.

When we think of the noble resistance which the Republican tyranny encountered during the Reign of Terror in France, we immediately find ourselves conjuring up the names of Stofflet, Cathelineau, Lescure, and Larochejacquelein; we instinctively turn to the plains of La Vendée, and we dream of those romantic, soul-stirring scenes which constitute the episode of the Chouannerie. It is time that the incidents of the other Royalist rising, namely, that in the South, should be equally known, and that one of the most important phases in the history of the French Revolution should receive the attention it deserves. M. Louis Blanc, in his *Histoire de la Révolution*, observes on the folly of those who imagine that every incident connected with that great event has been brought to light. M. Daudet conclusively exposes the absurdity of such a statement; and all readers who take the trouble of studying the octavo volume now before us will wonder why neither M. Thiers nor M. Mignet has done more than allude to the "bagarre" at Nismes and to the Comte de Saillans' heroic effort to resist the Revolution. Local writers, it is true, have at various times attempted to supplement the deficiency, and to collect and publish the traditions still existing in the South on the glorious events of 1790-93. These monographs, however, are not generally known. Printed in country reviews or newspapers, read before the members of provincial academies, they have very seldom obtained any notice beyond the limits of the Departments where they were produced; and the only exceptions which M. Daudet makes to this lamentable want of publicity are in the case of M. Barrau's account of Charrier's rising and M. Roche's too succinct memoir of the Chevalier de Surville. Both these essays appeared in local periodicals, and called forth an amount of attention which similar works failed to obtain. It is not too much to say, therefore, that the field occupied by M. Daudet had never yet been thoroughly explored, and the reader will thus enjoy the twofold treat of almost absolute novelty and of literary excellence.

The brave attempt made by the Royalists of Southern France to upset the Revolutionary usurpation may be divided into four distinct periods. They began it in 1790 at the camp of Jalès; and, in spite of the assistance received from Arles and Mende, they seem to have been crushed during the course of the following year. Disturbances of a serious character had taken place at Marseilles, Bordeaux, Béziers, and Montauban; and, religious antagonism contributing to stir up a naturally excitable population, the Catholics became identified with the Royalists, whilst the Protestants, who had no doubt suffered considerably under the *ancien régime*, naturally gave their support to the Revolutionists.

In 1792 the loyalist movement spread throughout the districts of Vivarais and Gévaudan. It had gained so much importance that the Comte de Saillans was sent by the Princes of the Royal family for the purpose of assuming the command of the troops; but he was unhappily defeated in the month of July, and for the second time the hopes of the Royalists seemed crushed beyond recovery. Historians of the French Revolution have already often given us curious details as to the *émigrés* at Coblentz, and the composite kind of society which assembled there. M. Daudet adds an amusing chapter to this oft-told story, in which he relates how Calonne, after having created a phantom of a Court and a semblance of Government, organised a shadow of an army, selling commissions, patents, and decorations, and appointing officers to regiments which existed only in his too hopeful imagination.

Nothing daunted by the Comte de Saillans' failure, the loyal hearts of the South planned another rising in 1793. This time the Department of Lozère was the centre of action. Charrier, who had formerly been returned as member to the States-General, raised the White Flag, summoned around him the neighbouring population, and, at the head of a band of good men and true, kept in check for the space of ten days the Republican authorities. Then for a third time the cause of the Monarchy seemed lost, and, till the death of Robespierre, the hideous Reign of Terror prevailed with exceptional atrocity throughout the South of France.

The "Thermidorian reaction," which broke out as soon as the Jacobin leaders had been sent to the guillotine, marks a fourth and concluding episode, still very imperfectly known, which M. Daudet promises to discuss in a separate volume. In the meanwhile he has been able to avail himself of a large number of documents for the preparation and composition of the present work. Some of these belong to public collections, others are preserved by the families of the persons who took the lead in the various attempts we have alluded to. A journey through the localities added much to our author's store of knowledge, and allowed him to test the correctness of the map which terminates the volume. The only thing we miss is an index—surely a most necessary feature in a book so full of proper names.

We have allowed ourselves little space to notice M. Daudet's *Histoire de la Restauration* (1814-1830). There are many who cannot afford the leisure to wade through Comte de Vielcastel's twenty thick octavos, or even M. Duvergier de Hauranne's less diffuse *Histoire du Gouvernement Parlementaire en France*. To readers of this class we cannot do better than recommend M. Daudet's *résumé*. It is written from the Liberal point of view, but it does full justice to the merits of Louis XVIII., and to the talent with which he played one of the most difficult parts which ever fell, perhaps, to the lot of a monarch. The unprincipled alliance of the Liberals and the Bonapartists is another point deserving to be dwelt upon, on account of the fatal consequences it produced; and, finally, we must mention our author's refutation of the oft-repeated taunt that the Bourbons returned to France "in the baggage-vans of the Allies." Never was an assertion so utterly untrue. The extreme brevity of the chapter devoted to the intellectual progress of the nation makes it resemble too much a dry catalogue of proper names. That is the only fault we have to find with the book.

* 1. *Histoire des Conspirations Royalistes du Midi sous la Révolution (1790-1793). D'après les Publications Contemporaines, les Pièces Officielles, et les Documents Inédits.* Par Ernest Daudet. 8vo. 2. *Histoire de la Restauration* (1814-1830). Par Ernest Daudet. 8vo.—Paris and London: L. Hachette and Co., 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

*Saint and Sibyl** takes its name from the two strongly contrasted heroines whose story it relates, one of whom is by name Sibyl, and the other by nature a saint. The latter is a somewhat prim and colourless specimen of her class; and her religious outpourings are hardly suited to the pages of a novel. But there is a good deal which is attractive in the record of her struggle against her love for the hero, who regards her merely as a sister, spending all his devotion upon the other heroine, whom he has rescued when a mere child from the brutal tyranny of her supposed father, the clown to a travelling circus. The early part of the book travels over well-beaten ground, and though there is considerable humour in the description of the first interview between poor Sibyl and Miss Beatrice Walsingham, the hero's aunt, to whose unwilling guardianship she is entrusted, we are led to anticipate a story of the ordinary type, in which the rescued damsel is destined to display extraordinary gifts both of beauty and amiability, winning over to her side the hearts of all with whom she is brought into contact, and ultimately turning out to be a scion of a noble family. But this is not the case with Sibyl, and Miss Pirkis has struck out a new method of treating a well-worn theme. The poor girl feels too keenly that she is a stranger among strangers; she is too morbidly sensitive, not so much of actual slights as of grudging kindnesses, to develop into the regulation perfect foundling of fiction. To tell the truth, she must have been a very unpleasant inmate for a quiet well-regulated household like Miss Walsingham's, with its oppressive respectability and utter want of cordiality in charity; and it cannot be matter of surprise that the meek and well-brought-up Rose herself should have found it difficult to get on with her cousin's Bohemian *protégée*. Nor does Sibyl at all value the affection of her self-constituted guardian, Sebastian Walsingham—whom she regards much as the Athenians regarded Aristides, and for the same reason—styling him, with some contempt, "The "Paragon." She unfortunately prefers the more demonstrative and highly-flavoured compliments of a neighbouring artist, with whom she carries on a brisk flirtation "over the garden wall" of the pleasant house at Kew, where the main scene of the drama is laid, thus giving opportunity for some graceful sketches of the old-fashioned locality. To this worthless and selfish specimen of humanity she devotes herself; and it is a rough shock to her pride as well as her affection when she finds that he has only been trifling with her, and that while professing to make love to her he has engaged himself to a very vulgar poor relative of his parents with a temper of her own. This acidulated damsel he is driven to marry by a very not probable conspiracy on the part of the family of his noble patron, Lord Wyngate, who are anxious to rescue one of their own members from the artist's dangerous fascinations. The shock of the discovery of Eugene's faithlessness, followed by a stormy interview with Miss Walsingham, in which the old lady, angry on Sebastian's account, speaks more harshly than she really means, drives the poor waif forth from her haven of refuge to go back to her supposed parents. There is a good deal of power shown in this part of the story. The clown and his wife are not altogether gratified to find her returned upon their hands, and her sojourn in their squalid home is well described. Meanwhile Miss Walsingham dies, and Sebastian gets terribly scorched, and loses his eyesight for a time in rescuing the corpse of a dead baby from a burning cottage, which the family and Rose in especial regard as an act of great heroism, covering a multitude of sins. He is in despair at the disappearance of Sibyl, and next time that they meet is under very sensational conditions, when the latter, having overheard her hopeful foster-parent planning a burglary at the house of her lover and patron, boldly interferes, at the risk of her own life, to prevent the scheme from being carried out successfully. She gets into the villa by a passage known to her from childhood, and rings the alarm bell at the very moment when Joe is prepared to murder the blind man. A long and dangerous illness follows, during which she is nursed by the self-sacrificing Rose, and when she recovers Sebastian renews his suit with more success, carrying on his love-making under Rose's very eyes. The bride and bridegroom, with the happy selfishness of such a time, insist on poor Rose living with them, neither of them being aware how she had herself counted upon being Mrs. Sebastian Walsingham. The story, of which we have given an outline, is by no means devoid of merit, though it is somewhat dragged out. Neither Sebastian himself nor the faithless Eugene is very novel or strongly marked. Miss Walsingham, the old aunt, is one of the best-drawn characters, and we feel more interest in her than in either Rose or Sibyl. We must, however, mention one remarkable feat ascribed to the latter. She succeeds in "dashing back the "window curtain impetuously" in an apartment which is described half a dozen lines lower down as "low, curtainless, carpetless." But such slips are comparatively rare, and may be pardoned in consideration of the general care bestowed upon the literary execution of the work.

* *Saint and Sibyl.* By C. L. Pirkis. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Collects Rendered into Plain Easy Verse for School and Family Use, by the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, M.A. (Bagster and Sons). The versification is fairly well done, and in this form they will be more easily committed to memory than in prose.

Paradise Found and other Poems, by Lady Frances H. Cecil (Nisbet and Co.)—It is hardly necessary to say that *Paradise Found* would suffer by a comparison with Milton, which, oddly enough, the authoress states she has never read. The poetry, however, shows evidence of a cultured mind and deep thought. Though very unequal it is not without merit.

Found; or, Lays of Grace for Pilgrims Zionward, by Frank Edward Middleton, rector of Haynford (Nisbet and Co.)—These vary considerably in merit. Some are really poetical, while some can hardly claim to be regarded as poetry at all.

In a prettily-got-up and attractive-looking volume entitled—in allusion to Charles Kingsley's delightful *Lost Doll—For Old Sake's Sake* (R. Bentley), Lady Featherstonhaugh has sketched with much grace and spirit two chapters in the story of two lovers, from a point of view suggested by Mr. W. S. Gilbert's ballad of "Sweethearts." Her obligations to that author are frankly acknowledged, and his sanction has been obtained to the use made of his idea, so that we shall not be troubled with any controversy of the Pinero-Hardy type. We still, however, think that it would have been as well for Lady Featherstonhaugh to have contrived her own plot, and not contented herself with working out another writer's idea. Nor is there quite enough substance in the story to justify its appearance in a volume by itself, however well suited it may be for the pages of a magazine. But her treatment of the familiar theme is skilful, and she has made out of it a very readable book, though to describe the late Mr. Macadam as "a benefactor to his "country's weal (or, perhaps, it would be true to "say 'wheels')" is a feeble attempt at humour which is out of keeping with the general style in which her novelette is written.

Correspondence.

LONDON CHURCHES IN THE "SILLY SEASON."

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space to ventilate a grievance? I happen to be one of those unfortunate individuals who *nolens volens* remain in London, when "everybody" is "out of town," and I find that one of the disadvantages under which we poor imprisoned Londoners labour—and one which seems to me an unnecessary evil of our lot—is the *inferior character of the services as conducted in most of the churches during the months of August and September*. Many are closed altogether; of this I do not see reason to complain, as, of course, the number of worshippers is very much reduced at this time of the year, and if one church is shut another can always be found within easy distance, but I do think that in those that *are* open an effort might be made to render the service in a more efficient and satisfactory manner than appears to be the case generally during the dull season. Most of the choirs are away for their summer holidays, and in their absence the singing and chanting—if not given up entirely, as is done in several churches where high ritual is the rule, and choral service the custom, *in* "the season"—are now performed in such a fashion as would, I venture to assert, disgrace a Dissenting chapel.

In one church I visited last Sunday morning there was not a note of music throughout the service. It is true the church was undergoing its annual cleaning, and possibly for this reason the organ may not have been available, but surely a congregation accustomed to a choral service might manage to get through at least a hymn without instrumental accompaniment! Another strange omission I have to note at this particular service—which was the eleven o'clock Sunday morning service—there was *no sermon!* Upon inquiring the reason why, on quitting the edifice, I received the following answer, given in a tone of some surprise at my ignorance of the custom, "Oh, we *never* have a sermon *when the church is being cleaned!*" *Why*, if the church could be opened for service *at all* the sermon need be dispensed with I am still at a loss to conjecture.

I ought to mention that I have met with *two* exceptions to the slovenly and indifferent manner of performing service in the majority of London churches at this season. They are St. Andrew's, Wells-street, and St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square. If these two—and probably there may be others, for my experience has not extended over the whole of the metropolis—can keep up an efficient choir, and maintain almost their average excellence—why cannot some or all of the others do so too? Surely a negligent performance of Divine service is not only an outrage upon the devotional feeling and taste of such members of congregations as are left in town—and their number is not inconsiderable, though London is supposed to be "empty;" but also significant of a *carelessness* savouring of *irreverence*, which is alike derogatory to the honour and dignity of the Church, and injurious to the cause of the religion she represents.

Your obedient servant,
London, August 30. "A SPARROW."

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—As one of "the officers of the A.P.U.C.," I call upon you to justify the statement you made on Saturday, that we have "made an attempt to commit the Society to our private views of what is or is not schism."

As Dr. Lee—is he not a Bishop of the O.C.R.?—is a member of the General Purposes Committee of the A.P.U.C., the criticisms he makes on that body must, of course, be taken as applying to himself.

The first President of the A.P.U.C.—the late Provost Fortescue—assured me that *all* are welcome to become members of the Association on the sole condition that they desire to promote the unity of Christendom, and will pray for it in our appointed way.

He did not recognise any such limit as the former Secretary has now put forward.

Need I remind your readers that Mr. Chambers only pointed out that the narrow view adopted by the *Morning Post's* reviewer was not that of leading men in the A.P.U.C.?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
G. J. MURRAY, Treasurer A.P.U.C.
Wootton Court, Canterbury, August 28.

[With all respect for our esteemed correspondent,

whose personal disclaimer we of course accept, we are obliged to adhere to our statement, and are perfectly prepared to justify it. Mr. Chambers wrote to point out the true character of the book, and said that the author, so far from holding the "partial view" attributed to him by the reviewer, had "established," first, that Anglican action abroad is "faulty and irregular;" and, secondly, that Roman action in this country is "still worse." And why was the President of the A.P.U.C. at the pains thus to vindicate the character of the book, and to claim for it a non-"partial" view? He himself states the reason: it is because "the work is dedicated conspicuously to" and "is closely connected with" the A.P.U.C.; and therefore as the "Association does not take the partial view" alluded to, it becomes important to show that neither does the book "take the partial view," but that it has "established" the forenamed two distinct propositions as to what constitutes schism. If the plain purport of Mr. Chambers's letter is not as we have described it to be, then language has no meaning. What Dr. Lee, as a private member of the Association, urged was, that the Society is by its constitution unable, in its corporate capacity, either to affirm or deny any "view" on the subject, "partial" or otherwise; and this we hold to be indisputably true.—ED. *J.B.*]

POOR CLERGY HOLIDAY FUND.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The Trustees have again to thank you for a commendatory notice of the work of this fund, and they desire to thank those of your readers who have followed your advice and sent donations to "7, Whitehall." The list of contributions will be found in your advertisement sheet. The £400 which has been entrusted to us has been (or, in some cases, will be) the means of enabling from thirty to forty hard-working clergy to return to the winter work of their parishes strengthened and refreshed in mind and body. I need hardly add that the list of those who ought to be sent off for a holiday is *not* exhausted, so that if any of your readers who have not yet responded to your advice, are good enough to do so, we shall find no difficulty in making good use of their offerings. Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR J. INGRAM, Hon. Treasurer.

7, *Whitehall, London, S.W., Aug.* 28.

[We once more entreat our readers' kind consideration of this most deserving appeal.—ED. *J.B.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13A.

(TWENTY-FIFTH QUARTER.)

1. L avini	A
2. O rmol	U
3. N ibelun	G
4. D essa	U
5. O dysseu	S
6. N ex	T

NOTE.—Light 4: Prince Leopold "the old Dessauer." Carlyle's *Frederick the Great.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13B.

1. H ollo	W
2. A rethus	E
3. R o t	A
4. V agran	T
5. E art	H
6. S ilene	E
7. T aylo	R

NOTE.—Light 1: Thomson's *Hymn of the Seasons.* Light 2: Milton's *Lycidas.* Light 3: A political club that met at the Turk's Head in New Palace-yard, Westminster. Light 4: *Conquest of Granada*, Dryden. Light 5: "Alexander Smith." Light 6: Thomson's *Seasons.* Light 7: *Bishop Jeremy Taylor.*

The Editor has allowed alternatives to Light 6 in No. 13A and to Light 4 in No. 13B, the lights themselves admitting of more than one interpretation.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Dunstan, Dumfoodle, Etak, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Katydid, Kiddie-a-wink, Ketha, Lance, Land o' Nod, M.A.E.B., Maud, Mrs. Mums, Mac, Pegasus, Persevere, Roma, Sporo, Zulus, and Zenobia. —23 correct, 22 incorrect; total 45.

ZENOBIA.—The Baltic is a celebrated place of "change" at the corner of Threadneedle and Bishopsgate Streets.

The Quarterly List will be published next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

We know without a formal declaration,
My second is my first's true designation.

1.

The Critic in his cold aggressive way,
Fixes on *this* as 'twere his lawful prey.

2.

If open action will not serve your need,
Try *this*, as frequently it will succeed.

3.

His daughter was a High Priest's bride;
We nothing know of him beside.

4.

Blest in her work where'or she goes,
Only the sweets of life she knows.

5.

A Boy, of thirst just ready to expire;
Become a Man of mighty tribes the sire.

ERICA.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner.

Also between the Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis, youngest son of the late Lord Clinton, and Miss Eva Bontein, only daughter of Mr. James Bontein.

Also between Captain L. E. Coker, Royal Artillery, of Bicester House, Oxfordshire, eldest son of the late Major Coker, and Miss Frances Gertrude Tobin, third daughter of James Aspinall Tobin, Esq., of Eastham House, Cheshire.

Also between Mr. W. Morton Philips, eldest son of Mr. J. W. Philips, of Heybridge, Staffordshire, and Miss Kate Stopford, youngest daughter of the late Major George Montagu Stopford, R.E.

A novel entertainment took place at Queenstown, on Thursday last week, given by Captain P. R. Sharpe, of H.M.S. *Revenge*, and Mrs. Sharpe, at The Grove. The nations represented were too numerous to mention, but many dresses were effective—*e.g.*, the second daughter of Admiral Hamilton as My Grandmother; those of Mrs. North Ludlow Beamish, as Patience and Grosvenor; Mrs. Sharpe's children, as a Spanish Muleteer, a Roman Peasant, the Maiden All Forlorn, and a Japanese Lady; Colonel Ryan, R.A., sent a detachment of five juvenile gunners, well-drilled and set up, and wearing their medals and good-conduct badges like old soldiers. The daughter of Mrs. Philip Scott, was an Italian girl; and Captain Usborne's children as Boy Blue and a Court Jester were second to none; Major Broughton's daughter as Little Miss Muffit, had an enormous spider on her bonnet. Others were Cherry Ripe, a Zouave (son of Mrs. Savage French), and many others. The band of H.M.S. *Revenge* attended.

The annual Lonach Highland Games took place on the 22nd ult., on the Haugh of Colquhonnie. The mustering of the clansmen to meet their chief, Sir Charles Forbes of Newe, was attended by the usual demonstrations, after which the game commenced in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding districts. The weather was cold and drizzling, and prevented any smart costumes from being seen—ulsters, cloaks, and Newmarkets being the almost universal coverings. Among those present and interested in the proceedings were Lady Forbes and her children, and party of guests from Castle Newe, General Sir John Forbes of Inverernan, Countess of Dudley and children, Mr. Baring and party, Hon. C. Lawrence, Mr. Forbes, of Auchincheck, Mr. Barclay and party from Candacraig, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Farquharson, &c. The pipers were in attendance and played for the Highland dancing. Games and feats of strength were contested, and the prizes were distributed in the afternoon. In the evening a ball took place in the Lonach Hall.

The annual ball on behalf of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Home and Schools was held on the 25th ult. in the Assembly Rooms at Southsea, and attended by upwards of four hundred visitors. The arrangements were under a committee of gentlemen. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock to the strains of the Royal Marine Artillery band. The Lords of the Admiralty, Lord John Hay, Admiral Brandreth, and Sir Thomas Brassey, accompanied by Admiral Ryder and a brilliant staff, arrived at eleven o'clock. Most of the officers present were in uniform. Among the ladies some very elegant toilets were to be seen. One dress was composed of white silk muslin, with drapery of soft tulle caught up by clusters of yellow roses placed underneath the tulle. A cream lace dress had bodice with long coat tails of cream brocade, and facings of green velvet and lace, on one side, high up, with a spray of real roses and fern. A black tulle skirt had a tunic of black satin, turned up and folded back on one side, showing a red satin lining, covered with jet drop buttons; the bodice was profusely trimmed to match. A large fan, worked in jet, was carried in the hand.

The garden party held at Delawarr, Lymington, a few days ago was largely attended. A stall was held for the sale of articles from Palestine and Syria, in aid of Miss Arnott's girls' school at Jaffa, and of the hospital there, which is managed by English ladies.

There were great rejoicings last week at Lees Court, Kent, to celebrate the majority of Lord Throwley, eldest son of Lord and Lady Sondes.

The marriage of Lord Cremorne, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, and Miss Julia G. S. Wombwell, eldest daughter of Sir George O. and Lady Julia Wombwell, took place at St. Michael's Church, Coxwold, Yorkshire, on Tuesday. A large family party assembled at Newburgh Priory, Sir George and Lady Wombell's place at Easingwold, on Monday, in order to attend at the solemnisation, and included the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Hon. Reginald Villiers, Mr. and Lady Caroline Jenkins, Hon. Richard and Mrs. Dawson, Hon. A. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Wombwell and Miss A. Wombwell, Captain Wombwell, Miss Emily Wombwell, Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. and Miss Magniac, and Mr. Vesey Dawson. The wedding party met at the church shortly after eleven o'clock. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey were unable to be present, having gone to Homburg for the benefit of the waters. On the arrival of the bride at the church she was received by six bridesmaids. The bride, who was conducted to her place by Sir George Wombwell, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with fine old Brussels lace and orange flowers, a Brussels lace veil over a wreath of orange flowers, and a diamond rivière ornament and stars. The bridesmaids wore white moiré and white nun's veiling; white bonnets to match, with bunches of red poppies. Each of them wore a diamond daisy brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Lord Cremorne was attended by Mr. Vesey Dawson (his cousin) as best man. After the ceremony Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell received the wedding party at breakfast at Newburgh Priory, when among the company present were the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess of Feversham and the Ladies Hermione, Helen, and Cynthia Duncombe and Hon. Hubert Duncombe, Hon. Reginald Villiers, Hon. Richard and Mrs. Dawson, Hon. Anthony and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Lady Caroline Jenkins, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. Vesey Dawson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Wombwell and Miss Alexina Wombwell, Capt. Wombwell, Miss Emily Wombwell, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wombwell, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Garforth, &c. Early in the afternoon Lord and Lady Cremorne started for Simonstone, Lord Wharncliffe's shooting-box, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn-coloured woollen (Yorkshire manufacture) trimmed with light blue satin, and bonnet to match. The presents were very numerous; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presented Miss Wombwell with a handsome brooch.

The marriage of Mr. Eaton Faning, second son of the late Roger Faning, Esq., of Heiston, Cornwall, with Miss Caroline Pare, third daughter of Thomas Dixon Galpin, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, was solemnised at Holy Trinity Church, Roehampton, on Thursday, 24th ult. The service was performed by the Rev. J. Congreve, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. F. E. Faning, M.A., brother of the bridegroom. The bride, attended by her father, was received at the church door by her nine bridesmaids. She wore a dress of ivory-white satin, looped over a petticoat of brocade, and trimmed with Brussels lace and sprays of natural flowers, and a wreath of real orange blossoms; myrtle and white rosebuds, and a tulle veil. Round her waist was an old silver belt, the gift of her sisters. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, eucharist lilies, and other exotics. The bridesmaids, who were all children, were dressed in white Indian muslin, trimmed with Venetian lace, and had sashes of straw-coloured and pale blue satin. They carried baskets of flowers, those with the straw sashes having white roses and yellow marguerites, and the others yellow roses and white marguerites. In their large white muslin hats, and on their right shoulders, were sprays of flowers like those in their baskets. They carried white marabout feather fans, with silver monograms, presented by the bridegroom. The numerous guests were afterwards entertained at Bristol House, where the breakfast was served in a marquee on the lawn. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Faning left for Cookham-on-Thames, amidst a shower of rice and slippers. The bride's travelling costume was of brown surah silk, with hat and feathers to match. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.

The marriage of Mr. Collingwood L. Wood, of Freeland, Perthshire, with Miss Frances C. A. Hotham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, took place at St, Michael's Church, Chester-square, on the 22nd ult. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by six bridesmaids. The bride wore a white duchesse satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace flounces and orange blossoms; diamond necklace, stars, and two diamond bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet. The bridesmaids wore white muslin skirts, with white broché bodices and sashes, and each wore a diamond and ruby bangle, and carried white and pink bouquets, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the relatives and friends assembled at Sir William Abdy's house, 39, Queen's-gate, and partook of a *déjeûner*. The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon for the Continent. The bride's presents were very numerous, among which those from the tenants and servants on the Freeland estate were particularly admired.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenæum* states that Mr. George Meredith has nearly finished a new novel.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish during September a new work by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, entitled *The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford, as recorded in Letters from her Literary Correspondents*, in two volumes.

The new Scottish quarterly will make its appearance towards the end of November next. Promises of co-operation have been received from well-known hands in all departments.

Dr. Abel, of Berlin, will be in Oxford in October next to deliver the Ilchester lectures.

The new room (says the *Athenæum*) between the Elgin and Egyptian Galleries, the entrance to the Print Room, and the Central Saloon in the British Museum is nearly finished, the decorations only being required. It is considerably below the level of the two galleries, and accessible from them by flights of steps. Each flight of steps has a balustrade of small Doric columns, similar to those of the larger staircases in the Museum. The new room is fully lighted from the roof, and in every respect but its unfortunately unavoidable low level is a desirable addition to the public part of the Museum. Its construction has, however, caused a general dislocation of the arrangements of the Print Room, and immense inconvenience in that department, which will not be remedied until the new Print Room is built in the Secretary's garden, and the gallery appropriated to engravings and drawings, which is one of those vacated by the Natural History Collection, has been made ready for public use. The new room is to be filled with Hellenic sculptures and architectonic fragments, including those taken from the Mausoleum, and will afford a much-desired opportunity for improving the arrangement of the antiquities in chronological order, defect of which is extremely injurious to the educational service of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. The new room is about 150 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet high. When the present Print Room is destroyed, its site will be, we believe, appropriated to an extension of the Elgin Room.

The *American Engineering Journal* records a curious fact, which throws some light on the growth of coral. A French man-of-war on passing a reef of the Gambier Islands rubbed upon it. After a cruise in the Pacific for nine weeks a fine mass of coral was found growing on the sheathing of the ship, having a diameter of nine inches and a weight of two pounds and a half.

The *Academy* understands that the late James Thompson, the author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, has left several poems and critical essays in manuscript. Among them is a long symbolical poem, called *The Doom of the City*, which was written in 1857. A companion piece to *The Lord of the Castle of Indolence*, which appeared in his second volume, entitled *The Happy Poet*, has also been found. All that James Thompson wrote previous to 1857 he destroyed some time before his death. His prose remains include essays on Heine and Shelley. The publication of these works has not yet been definitely arranged. It is probable, however, that the prose will be published before the poems.

Messrs. Osgood, of Boston, U.S., announce the *Private Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson from* 1834 to 1872, edited by Mr. C. E. Norton.

An Austrian paper announces that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is about to publish a drama in three acts and in verse. The piece is entitled *The Empress of the Balkans*, and is in Servian. It is added that the author contemplates translating it into French.

The omission of the figure of a second wife from a tomb erected by the widower of a first wife is not (says the *Athenæum*) at all a rare fact. The monument of Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia at Westminster was constructed in pursuance to commands given, at a time when he deplored her death so deeply that he caused the old palace at Sheen, where she died, to be destroyed on account of its sorrowful memories. Before the monument was complete he, being childless, and for reasons of State, married again. But he left no space for the effigies of Isabella of Valois at his side. We can recall no instance of such a space being left, except that memorable one of the great peer and statesman whose sumptuous marble effigies and the figure of his first wife, with a vacant space for the statue of the second—a space she refused to fill—occupy the centre of the chapel of St. Paul at Westminster. When Isabella of Valois died there was no space for her first husband's statue on her tomb. She married secondly the Duke of Orleans, and died in France. Every student of monumental brasses can remember examples in which the widower of two wives has represented both the ladies with himself. The ladies are not so heedful of earlier loves, but usually ignore their first husbands. It is noteworthy that, although she had been married thrice, Margaret of Richmond lies alone, with the emblems of Owen Tudor on her monument, under her statue, which Henry, her son, erected at Westminster.

Ernst Stückelberg, of Basle, has just completed the last of his series of frescoes in the Tellskapelle, on the Lake of the Four Cantons. The bell of the chapel was rung on July 22 to announce the event to the world, and small cannon were fired by the passing steamboats.

Messrs. Sampson Low announce for immediate publication a new book by Lady Brassey, entitled *Tahiti.* It will be illustrated with autotypes, after photographs taken specially by Colonel Stuart-Wortley.

It is understood that the next exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery will be devoted entirely to the works of Mr. Alma Tadema, with the exception of a few paintings by the late Cecil Lawson.

The collection of shells of the Mediterranean formed by the late Henry H. Calvert has been destroyed with the Consulate at Alexandria. This collection was said to be unique, and Mr. Calvert had announced his intention of presenting it to the British Museum this very summer.

Sir Richard Temple took for the subject of his able address to the Geographical Section of the British Association the Plateau of Mid-Asia, an area which he described as one of the most wonderful on the surface of the earth, containing nearly 3,000,000 of English square miles, and equal to three-fourths of Europe. It has, he urged, eminent claims on the attention of geographers for several reasons:—1. A mountain system which dominates the greater part of Asia, and includes stupendous ranges with the loftiest peaks yet discovered in the world. 2. A series of heights and depressions almost like the steps of a staircase within the mountainous circumvallation of the plateau. 3. The sources and the permanent supply of rivers, which, passing from the plateau, flow through densely populated regions, and help to sustain the most numerous families of the human race. 4. A lacustrine system comprising lakes of which some are saline while others have fresh water, and of which many are situated at great altitudes. 5. The home of conquering races, whence warrior hordes poured during several centuries over nearly all Asia and a large part of Europe. 6. Natural products of value, variety, or interest, and pastoral resources susceptible of indefinite development. 7. An enormous field for scientific research, with many regions which, though not wholly undiscovered, yet deed much further discovery. 8. An imperial jurisdiction offering many problems for the consideration of social inquirers. Sir Richard discoursed at some length on each of the eight points. In conclusion, he remarked that the annals of the Mongols reveal one of the many examples of the theory of causation, explaining how geographical surroundings affect the human character. There remain the mountains, the sea of undulating uplands, which are still among the few important regions not essentially modified by human action. The pine forests, though hardly intact, have not been extensively cleared. There is the dread desert, where to the ears of superstitious Mongols the roll of the mustering drums and the shouts of battle are audible, and which has engulfed additional tracts once productive. The pastoral resources, the nomadic diet and exercises, the tribal organisation, are in kind the same as of yore, though perhaps modified in extent or degree. The short-lived heat may perhaps be gaining strength, but the winters must be nearly as long and hard as ever. Thus the same physical and climatic conditions which once caused the Mongolian nation to become one of the mightiest engines ever directed by man are still surrounding the Mongols of to-day. Once audaciously ambitious, the Mongols are now sluggish and narrow-minded; once passionately fond of independence, they are now submissive to the domination of races formerly despised by them as inferior; once proud of a tribal organisation and a voluntary discipline that wrought world-renowned wonders, they are now split up into factions like a faggot of sticks that has been unbound. A man who, though the feeblest of pedestrians, grips with his bowed legs the saddle of the most restive horse as with a vice, is all that remains of the historic Mongol. It is for the social inquirer to determine what have been the circum

stances counteracting the climatic and local causes which made this nation potential in moulding mediæval history.

Mr. M. W. Ramsay has been fortunate enough to obtain five Kappadokian cuneiform tablets, together with a scarab and a terra-cotta whorl closely resembling those found by Dr. Schliemann at Troy. He has also examined two curious stones discovered betweed Amasia and Amisos. They are covered with rude reliefs of an extraordinary description. One of them represents a king and attendants in the "Hittite" dress receiving some prisoners, whose costume Mr. Ramsay would call Phrygian. Above the scene is a cuneiform inscription of five lines, which are separated from one another like the lines of the Hittite texts. At the end comes the mark which denotes the end of a paragraph in the Hittite inscriptions. The forms of the characters are rude and remarkable, and the language they embody resembles that of the Kappadokian tablets. The inscription on the other stone consists of two short lines of perfectly unknown character.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. will issue next November the first number of the new magazine mentioned some time ago. The title is *Longman's Magazine*. Each number will consist of from 100 to 128 pages, and the price will be 6d. The prospectus says that the editor "is aware that in offering so large an amount of literature of a high standard at so low a price he is taking a bold step. He is confident, however, that an immense class exists among us which is anxious to procure literature of this kind, provided that it is offered at a reasonable price. This class has been largely reinforced in England since the passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1870; and its extent had, perhaps, never been tested previous to the publication of those sixpenny reprints which commenced with the cheap issue of Lady Brassey's *Voyage in the Sunbeam* by Messrs. Longmans in the autumn of 1881. The large body of readers of good literature thus revealed encourages the editor to hope that there may be room for *Longman's Magazine*." Among the contributors will be Mr. Grant Allen, Mr. Anstey, the author of *Vice Versâ*, Mr. W. Black, Lady Brassey, Professor Bryce, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Froude, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. W. D. Howells, Professor Huxley, Miss Ingelow, Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. Smiles, Mr. Louis Stevenson, Mr. Julian Sturgis, and Professor Tyndall.

A society has been formed to publish a quarterly work devoted to the costumes of all nations and peoples. Among the members who have already joined are Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. G. Boughton, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Mr. Louis Fagan, Mr. E. W. Godwin, Mr. G. E. Linton, Baron de Casson, and Mr. Wills. The curators of the museums and libraries of St. Petersburg, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Naples, and other cities, have undertaken to help the "Costume Society" in all possible ways. Each print or chromo-lithograph will be accompanied by explanatory letter press.

Thorwaldsen's famous lion at Lucerne, which has till now been the property of the Swiss family of Pfyffer, is about to pass into the possession of the town of Lucerne. The citizens hope to preserve it more effectually than has hitherto been the case from those vicissitudes of the weather to which the monument is necessarily much exposed.

A NEW SPECULATION ON "CHIPPED FLINTS."

Professor Boyd Dawkins argues apparently against the existence of man in any form in Miocene Europe. "There is," he says, "one important consideration which renders it highly improbable that man was then living in any part of the world. No living species of land mammal has been met with in the Miocene fauna. Man, the most highly specialised of all creatures, had no place in a fauna which is conspicuous by the absence of all the mammalia now associated with him. . . . If we accept the evidence advanced in favour of Miocene man, it is incredible that he alone of all the mammalia living in those times in Europe should not have perished, or have changed into some other form in the long lapse of ages during which many Miocene genera and all the Miocene species have become extinct." But if I understand M. de Mortillet aright, this is just what he means by distinguishing Tertiary from Quaternary man. Professor Dawkins argues as though the animal which split the Abbé Bourgeois' flints must either have been man or not-man; but the whole analogy of evolution would lead us to suppose that it was really a "tertium quid" or half-man; as Professor Dawkins himself suggests, a creature "intermediate between man and something else," a creature which should "bear the same relation to ourselves as the Miocene apes, such as the *Mesopithecus*, bear to those now living, such as the *Semnopithecus*." But Professor Dawkins, who seems strangely unwilling to admit the existence of such an intermediate link, endeavours to account for the split flints of the mid-Miocene by curiously roundabout ways. "Is it possible," he asks, "for the flints in question, which are very different from the palæolithic implements of the caves and river deposits, to have been chipped, or the bone to have been notched without the intervention of man? If we cannot assert the impossibility, we cannot say that these marks prove that man was living in this remote age in the earth's history. If they be artificial, then I would suggest that they were made by one of the higher apes then living in France rather than by man. As the evidence stands at present, we have no satisfactory proof either of the existence of man in the Miocene or of any creature nearer akin to him than the anthropomorphous apes. These views agree with those of Professor Gaudry, who suggests that the chipped flints and the cut rib may have been the work of Dryopithecus, or the great anthropoid ape, then living in France. I am, however, not aware that any of the present apes are in the habit of making stone implements or cutting bones, although they use stones for cracking nuts." And in a foot-note Professor Dawkins further observes:—"Even if the existing apes do not now make stone implements or cut bones, it does not follow that the extinct apes were equally ignorant, because some extinct animals are known to have been more highly organised than any living members of their class." Does not this reasoning exactly remind one of that which was current when M. Boucher de Perthes first called attention to the Abbeville flints? Now, I confess I am at a loss to comprehend why Professor Dawkins should be so anxious to escape the natural inference that these flints were split by an ancestor of man. If he were a determined opponent of Evolutionism it would be easy enough to understand his attitude; but as he is a consistent and bold Evolutionist, one can hardly guess why he should go so far out of his way to get rid of a simple conclusion. He argues most strenuously that man was fully developed in the Pleistocene age. He cannot imagine that man reached this full development by a sudden leap or miraculous interposition. And, therefore, he might naturally conclude that an early and less differentiated ancestor of man was living in the Miocene age, and developing upward through the Pliocene times, till he reached that highly specialised specific form which he had demonstrably attained in the later Pleistocene period. Implements such as we should naturally expect *à priori* to be produced by such an intermediate form are actually forthcoming in the Miocene. The traces of use and marks of fire upon them seem irresistible proofs—the edges are chipped and worn exactly like those of undoubted flake-knives—while the regular repetition of their shapes is most noticeable. Yet, for some unknown reason, rather than accept the plain conclusion of M. de Mortillet, Professor Dawkins prefers to believe that they were produced by apes, and to leave man without any traceable ancestry whatsoever. Surely he does not believe that man was suddenly evolved, at a single bound, from a creature no nearer akin to him "than the anthropomorphous apes." Yet this is certainly the conclusion which most readers would draw from his facts and arguments.—Mr. Grant Allen in the *Fortnightly Review*.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN FRANCE.

The extraordinary slowness of the growth of the French population is the fundamental fact which is illustrated by the census returns. France, which has no emigration worth recording, and receives a huge body of immigrants annually, can only show a total increase of three-quarters of a million since the year 1876. It is worth while to note that the population of the United Kingdom now presses close upon the French total, and according to all probabilities will equal or exceed it before the lapse of many years. The slight increase of population observable on the total of the country is by no means a general increase. On the contrary, a large number of French departments, including some of the most prosperous, exhibit the phenomenon of a marked diminution in the number of inhabitants even since 1876. No less than thirty-four departments show this unpromising deficit. It must not be concluded, however, that the increase of population in Paris is to be set down to the natural excess of births over deaths. A very large part of the additional population is rather to be accounted for by the large, constant, and increasing immigration of foreigners into France, and especially into the French capital. At the present rate ten millions of the French population, or more than 30 per cent., will be of foreign origin within a century. In other countries of the world a stoppage or a decrease of population is invariably found to be associated with some decrease of prosperity and some lowering of the general well-being. This general moral law has no application, it would seem, in some of the most flourishing districts of contemporary France. This unnatural and shocking condition of affairs is stigmatised by M. Leroy-Beaulieu in forcible terms: "The dream of the Norman home appears to be to possess but a single child. The ideal of the Normans is to increase the family fortune from generation to generation. Two children are an evil, three a terrible calamity, four an unendurable misfortune, five or six would be almost a disgrace. If this tendency continues, we may expect shortly to see the worthy Norman peasants clubbing together in a sort of association, bound not to have more than one child to every two or three married couples." The latest statistics go to show that the Italian element is very strong throughout the whole south-east of France. The rate of increase among the foreigners who settle in France generally continues to be regulated by the moral tone of the native countries of the immigrants, and not by the maxims which have acquired such influence in French departments like Calvados and the Orne. Without dipping very deeply into the social and moral considerations which are awakened by such facts, it is obvious that this extreme slowness or practical stoppage of the natural increase of population, as well as the inordinate influence of the most selfish motives which it implies, must have the most wide-reaching effect upon the future of France as a factor in the State system of Europe. If we were to seek an answer to the question what room can there be for noble or generous impulses among those populations where every instinct of affection can be deliberately sacrificed to the narrowest ideas of personal comfort or luxury, the reply cannot surely be very satisfactory.—*Morning Post*.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIM ON THE NAVY.

At the meeting of the "Economic Science" section of the British Association on Saturday, Captain Bedford Pim did not hesitate to say that of all the disgraceful sights to be seen in the world the crew of a British merchant ship would give us that sight, when we found that 80 per cent. of the crew was composed of foreigners. If in this country we could not get British boys to become seamen, then there would be some excuse for it, but British boys were starving all over the country, and would be only too glad to enter the merchant service. But what did we find? Why, that 80 per cent. of our merchant seamen were foreigners, simply for the sake of cheapness, and if ever there was cheapness and nastiness combined it was on board our ships. In his own borough of Gravesend, which he had represented in Parliament, he had seen ships with the captain a foreigner and every soul on board down to the cabin-boy a foreigner. That was not a right thing for this country to tolerate for a single moment (cheers)—to have the honour of a great country entrusted to aliens. (Cheers.) In the event of a really great war when the time of necessity came, what would become of these foreigners? They would all go, and then we would have to take to our Royal Naval Reserve and other similar resources. But then all these men would be required in our men-of-war. Every now and then our vessels were lost. At least 400 of our merchant ships disappeared every year—he would not say that they were wrecked, but they vanished; and if you spoke to any Trinity pilot or experienced seaman on the subject this would be his explanation of the matter. The captain of the lost vessel, presumably an Englishman, had a little money. The crew were foreigners, and carried knives. The crew murdered the captain and officers, and scuttled the ship and made for the nearest land in the boats. Many vessels were lost in this way, and that was one reason alone why we should have British seamen and not foreigners in our ships. In the House of Commons he had brought forward in four consecutive sessions a training-ship's Bill. That Bill provided that in every county in the kingdom there should be a training institution, exactly on the footing of the Feltham institution in Middlesex. In Middlesex alone there were 200 boys every year turned into the mercantile marine. Why should not every county in the kingdom have this kind of institution? (Cheers.) The boys at Feltham came to the institution poor, miserable, starving creatures, and they were turned out fine, healthy, stalwart fellows. In the mercantile marine of this country there was a vacuum every year of 16,000 men, and 4,000 odd of the vacuum was due to drowning. This was a very serious matter indeed. It was almost impossible to speak of it with patience. It was rather hard, after they had had a three hours' discussion yesterday on alcohol, that the subject should be resuscitated in connection with our mercantile marine. He was as well aware as anyone of the evils of intemperance, but did not approve of robbing a man of his beer. It did him no harm, and helped him to do his work, but it must be of good malt, and not rice. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edwin de Lisle writes as follows to the *Tablet* on the question, "Are Ritualists Dishonest?":—

"The Cardinal Archbishop put before the men of Northampton a noble programme when he invited them to 'labour to straighten the things of to-day.' If, as his Eminence goes on to say, 'we must not think that we shall ever convert a soul by scolding or by threatening eternal punishment,' I think it is not illogical to add, neither can we by imputing dishonesty. Many of us owe our faith and other good things to men who have been or are Ritualists, and we have an inherited sympathy with that body which is offended by these manifestations of what seems to us to be a narrow-minded and sectarian view of the earnest gropings of mankind generally after a deeper knowledge and keener apprehension of truth. We like to look upon Catholics as St. Augustine did, and as the Holy Father reminds some of our co-religionists in his letter to the Irish Episcopate that he does, as 'guardians of integrity, and followers of what is right.' There is no exhortation to search into the want of integrity on the part of those who have, it cannot be denied, made great strides in the following of right and in the right direction. If people cannot think well or speak kindly of the Ritualists why cannot they leave them alone? The Ritualists have certainly done much to restore the ancient beauty of our towns and villages, and to increase that spirit of reverence in the nation which, we are told, is the soul of religion. What Englishman will submit to be coerced or taunted into the truth? If we succeed in making the Ritualists believe that we look upon them generally as a dishonest body of men—and the definition of *Ritualists* is a wide one, I take it, including all those who hold that the cultus of the beautiful should be pressed into the service of God according to the traditions of our remote forefathers—then I make bold to say that we have created a new Anglican difficulty, which not all the piety, nor all the learning, nor all the controversial skill of Cardinal Newman himself can solve.

"Now, there are some amongst your readers, who will, no doubt, say it is impossible to belive men honest who ape the Catholic Church even to the copying of the most modern of Roman customs and ceremonies, and who at the same time do not join our Communion, nor submit to any visible authority either of their own or of any other Bishops. I am not writing to prove them to be logical and consistent in all things, but I know there are two principles upon which many base their line of conduct, which, if once clearly apprehended, will enable the most intolerant critic to allow them honesty of purpose and ordinary rectitude of character. The first is the Article of the Church of England which affirms that all the Churches have erred and continue to err in matters of Faith, including, by implication, their own as well as the Church of Rome; consequently there is always room for improvement and change. The second is the Apostolic principle, 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good;' consequently they are eclectics in religion, as some have been in philosophy, and regard everything which they perceive to be good and true and beautiful as the common property of all mankind, and worthy of imitation and reproduction. A broad and sympathetic spirit welcomes progress in every line of thought and action. It is jealousy and smallness of mind which chill the ardour and stifle the aspirations of those high-minded men who work to raise themselves and those about them above the level and circumstances of their birth. As in the material world we cannot go to Rome by an act of volition, but must go by steps and means, if we mean to go there at all, which take time; so in the intellectual order. And some are slow-coaches; others drive furiously as Jehu did, but they sometimes come to grief."

At wonderfully low prices, the London and China Tea Company, of 8, George-street, Minories, London, are supplying teas of absolute purity, great strength, and good value, this Company having a knowledge that the small trade buyer has hitherto been handicapped by a graduated scale of price, which the wholesale dealer generally makes to his customers, the largest buyer being put on the best terms. The London and China Tea Company, however, supply such quantities as are required by the trade at prices which will enable the limited buyer to successfully compete with the largest tea-dealers. The result is that the public will be considerably benefited thereby.

REMARKABLE VESSELS.

There are now building in the United States two ships which, for speed and general excellence of locomotion, will far transcend any vessels at present afloat. One of these, the dome steamer *Meteor*, is in course of construction at Nyack, on the Hudson. She is the invention of Mr. A. P. Bliven, of Brooklyn, and is being built under his personal supervision. The engines are capable of making 350 revolutions per minute, which gives a velocity of the wheel of over forty-five miles per hour, so that it is expected that the *Meteor* will be able to make fully twenty-five miles per hour, and thus complete the distance from New York to Queenstown or Bristol in a little over five days. The vessel is being built entirely from American materials by American mechanics, and is intended as the pioneer of a class of large steel steamers which will follow in rapid succession. A new feature of the engines is that the high-pressure cylinders are inclosed within the low-pressure cylinders, only two cylinders being visible; and this method will prevent condensation in the cylinder, thus saving all the power of the steam. The vessel will be supplied with a steam generator of the water-tube pattern—which is practically four boilers in one, having two smoke stacks each three feet in diameter and 20 feet high, four steam safety valves, and four fire grates. The boilers when set up are oval in shape, having 78 square feet of grate surface, 3,560 square feet of heating surface, two centre cylinders of steel, 22 inches in diameter and 13 feet long, and 7,850 feet of steel tubing. Every part of the boiler will be tested to 2,000 pounds and inspected to 800 pounds, thus allowing a working pressure of 550 pounds. The Meteor will be 156 feet in length over all; length at waterline, 132 feet 6 inches; length on keel, 125 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 6 inches: draught of water aft, 11 feet; tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 512, 33-100. She is the strongest vessel of her size ever built, being constructed of white oak, locust, hackmatac, ash, and hard pine. Besides her dome deck she will have a main or spar deck, eight feet below her dome deck, as strong as it is possible to make it. Her interior finish will be in polished hard woods; her saloons, state rooms, officers' quarters, &c., being all finished and fitted up in the best manner alike with regard to beauty as to comfort. Nothing will be seen above her deck except the pilot-house and smoke stacks. Last, but not least, no one need be exposed on a steamer of this sort, for in stormy, rough weather she can be closed up perfectly watertight, and driven through and over the heaviest seas without any danger to passengers, crew, hulk, or machinery. A charter has been granted to the New England Quick-Transit Steamship Company of Boston, capital 5,000,000dols., and they will shortly commence building steel steamers of the above type of 7,000 tons capacity to run between Boston and British and European ports. St. Louis and Chicago capitalists are likewise forming a company, to be called the South Atlantic Quick-transit Line, which will run from Southern American ports to European ports; while a third company, known as the National Construction Company of New York, have purchased a large water frontage and 27 acres of land, adjoining the Manhattan Beach Railroad Docks at Bay Ridge, for the purpose of shipbuilding on a large scale and after the Meteor type.

The second singular vessel in course of construction is the *Oceanic*, now being built at Hastings, on the Hudson. The principle of this steamship is the invention of Mr. Robert Fryer, of New York. It is stated to be a kind of marine velocipede on three wheels the hull not being intended to touch the water. The most curious point of the invention is that the support of the ship, the float as it were, and the propellers are one and the same. The vessel floats on three spheres, made of sheet steel, one forward and two stern; each of these is fitted with flanges which surround nearly the whole of its circumference and act as paddles. The spheres are so arranged that they can be worked backward and forward, or one worked backward and the others forward simultaneously, so that the vessel may be turned completely round in her own water; and with such a rapid power of turning no rudder will be necessary. The whole vessel is made watertight, so that in the event of the wheels or spheres being broken or disabled, or the vessel capsized, it will still possess sufficient buoyancy to prevent it from sinking. The spheres are provided with a flanged keel to adapt the vessel for use on rails in case of crossing an isthmus, or for being run upon land for repairs. The ship is designed only for passenger traffic, and it is asserted that its peculiar construction gives increased accommodation, greater safety, and a higher rate of speed than that now attained. The *Oceanic* will be 224 feet long and 130 feet wide, the spherical wheels being 24 feet in diameter, and drawing five feet when loaded. The trial of a small model of the steamer excited great interest recently on the Harlem River, and it travelled equally well on land. The inventor claims that as much difference exists between it and an ordinary boat as between a wagon mounted on wheels and one that should rest on the ground, and be dragged along the surface by means of wheels attached to its sides. The *Nautical Gazette* observes that, if successful, the invention must revolutionise passenger traffic by water, as the vessel for a given amount of this traffic could be built for what the ordinary vessel would cost and would perform double service. These remarkable developments of shipbuilding certainly promise to make even our swift-going steamers a thing of the past, as the latter have done by the clumsy vessels of half a century ago.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. P. Ahier, Vicar of Glaisdale, to be Organising Secretary to the Anglo Continental Society.

Rev. E. A. Alderson, Chaplain to the Forces, Gosport, to Chaplaincy to the Forces, Dover.

Rev. J. J. Baddeley, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Croydon, to Incumbency of St. Ann's, Eastbourne.

Rev. J. S. Bartlett, late Curate-in-Charge of St. John's, Stamford, to Vicarage of St. John's, Sevenoaks. Patron, the Rev. R. S. Curteis.

Rev. J. A. Bayley, Chaplain to the Forces, Warley, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Winchester.

Rev. T. H. Berry, to Rectory of Lewisham. Patron, Miss E. Berry.

Rev. C. U. Hower, Rector of Wolferlow, Tenbury, to Rectory of Lower Sapey, Worcester.

Rev. F. D. Brock, to Vicarage of Kirk Leavington. Patron, the Archbishop of York.
Rev. H. A. Butler, Curate-in-Charge of Slingsby, York, to be Curate-in Charge of St. Peter's, Coventry.
Rev. A. S. M. Chester, Curate of Ilford, to Rectory of Ilford. Patron, Mr. Howard Paget.
Rev. F. E. L. Childe, Rector of Bolton Abbey, Skipton, York, to Rectory of Edwin Ralph with Collington Bromyard.
Rev. H. T. Craig, Chaplain to the Forces, Winchester, to be Senior Chaplain to the Forces at Dover, South-Eastern District.
Rev. B. S. Darbyshire, Vicar of Rotherham, to Vicarage of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. Patron, the Archbishop of York.
Rev. J. W. Diggle, Perpetual Curate of SS. Matthew and James, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, to Rural Deanery of Childwall. Patron, the Bishop of Liverpool.
Ven. C. R. Drury, late Archdeacon of Madras, to Vicarage of West Hampnett, Chichester. Patron, Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Rev. A. Freeman, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Rectory of Murston, Kent. Patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge.
Hon. and Rev. A. F. Algernon Hanbury-Tracy, Vicar of Dymock, Gloucestershire, to Incumbency of Holy Nativity, Knowle, Bristol.
Rev. H. N. C. Hewson, to Vicarage of Fingringhoe, Essex.
Rev. E. Jones, Curate of St. Ann's, Newton Heath, to Incumbency of St. Ann's, Newton Heath.
Rev. R. Powell, Vicar of St. James's, Hereford, to Rectory of Withington, Hereford.
Rev. R. E. Sanderson, Head Master of Lancing College, to Prebendary of Ertham in Chichester Cathedral.
Rev. T. Stevens, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, to Vicarage of Saffron Walden. Patron, Lord Braybrooke.
Rev. C. A. Stokes, to Vicarage of Warmfield. Patrons, the Trustees of Barnabas Oley's Charity.
Rev. A. G. Tweedie, to Rectory of All Saints, North-street, York. Patron, the Archbishop of York.
Rev. P. L. Underhill, Curate of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, to Vicarage of Smallthorne, Staffs. Patron, the Vicar of Norton-in-the-Moors.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK:—Revs. Evans Belcher, to the Curacy of Sherburn, and William Henry Collins to the Curacy of St. Thomas, York.

OBITUARY.

July 11, Vicesmus Lush, M.A., Incumbent of Hamilton and Archdeacon of Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 64.
Aug. 22, at Bridlington Quay, the Rev. Robert Daniel, B.D., Vicar of Osboldwick, York, aged 75 years.
Aug. 26, at Corpus Christi College Lodge, Cambridge, the Rev. John Perowne, M.A., formerly Rector of Carleton-with-Ashby, Norfolk, in his 83th year.
Aug. 27, at Eastbourne, the Rev. John Pearson, M.A., late Rector of East Horndon and Little Warley, Essex, aged 76.
Aug. 27, very suddenly, Arthur Scrivenor, Vicar of Horncastle, aged 51.
Aug. 27, at Zanzibar, of apoplexy, the Right Rev. Edward Steere, D.C.L., D.D., Missionary Bishop in Central Africa.
Aug. 28, at 38, Finsbury-square, Pascoe Grenfell Hill, Rector of S. Edmund the King and Martyr and S. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street.
At the residence of his mother, Finsbury-park, N., Robert youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Drage, M.A., 40 years Rector of Westerfield, Suffolk, aged 38.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop of York is leaving home, and will be absent during the month of September. Communications on urgent business may be addressed to the Archdeacons.

The Bishop of London has left Fulham Palace for the Continent for a few weeks. All letters on business should, during his Lordship's absence, be addressed to his secretary, Mr. J. B. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Dean Edwards, of Bangor, is nearly convalescent. The *Western Morning News* says it is reported that Dean Boyd, of Exeter, who is travelling abroad, has met with an accident and broken his leg.

The Bishop of Truro has issued a Commission under the Incumbents' Resignation Act, 1871, in consequence of the Rev. John Wright, rector of Falmouth, having expressed his desire to resign his benefice on being allowed to receive a pension out of its revenues. The Commissioners are Archdeacon Phillpotts, Canon S. Rogers, the Rev. E. Olivey, Colonel Tremayne, Carclew, and Mr. Henry Tilly, Boslowick, Falmouth. The first meeting took place at St. Gluvias Vicarage on Tuesday.

Arrangements have been made for licensing the church of St. Paul, Forest-hill, and the Rev. Frank Jones, B.A., as vicar. Several years ago, a large number of Mr. Jones's friends erected a temporary church without the approval of the Bishop, who refused to license it, but the services were nevertheless continued, and Mr. Jones became so popular that it was found necessary, first to enlarge the temporary church, and subsequently to take steps for the erection of a permanent building. This building the Bishop has now consented to consecrate in the early part of next year.

Mr. James C. Parker, formerly missionary to the City Taverns, has been appointed district secretary to the east, north, and north-west auxiliaries to the London City Mission.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, the following are the preachers for September:—3rd—morning, Prebendary Reynolds; evening, the Rev. Dr. Roe, Professor of Divinity, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada. 10th—morning, the Rev. J. H. Coward (Lord Mayor's Chaplain); evening, the Rev. A. A. W. Drew, vicar of St. Antholin's, Peckham. 17th—morning, Prebendary A. Wilson; evening, Prebendary Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. 24th—morning, the Rev. R. Wheler Bush; evening, the Rev. Dr. West, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington. Professor Stubbs will preach on the Sunday afternoons as Canon-in-Residence.

A richly-painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been presented to the church of Ormagh, co. Tyrone, in memory of Brother Francis John West, M.D., by the brethren of Masonic Lodge, 332. The appropriate subject of "The Good Samaritan" occupies the centre of the window, and above and below it are the Masonic emblems with rich surroundings, on a golden background.

Concerning "Extraordinary Tithe," a "Kentish Parson" writes to the *Times*:—

Will you allow me to point out that the agitation against the payment of what is called extraordinary tithe is almost entirely confined to a class of farmers whose pecuniary interest in the matter is very small indeed? The large growers of hops, whose farms are let at "hop rents," know quite well that if the tithe on such farms were remitted, it would very speedily be reimposed by the landlord in the shape of increased rent, but it is those farmers who grow from five to ten acres of hops, who think that if they could get rid of the pittance they now pay the parson, it would not be worth the landlord's while to increase the rents of the small acreage of hops, and that they would escape the impost altogether. In proof of this I would point out that Mr. Bath, who is one of the most wealthy and prosperous farmers in this neighbourhood, allowed himself to be distrained upon a short time ago for, I think, a year-and-a-half's hop tithe, amounting, I believe, to less than £3. The sum in dispute the other day at St. Mary's Cray was £4, and the farmer who considered it intolerable to pay this sum was sufficiently well off to entertain his neighbours at a luncheon, subsequently to the sale. I may add that the income of the Rector of St. Mary's Cray is £300 a year, and his parish has a population of upwards of 1,500.

A thousand pounds has been paid to the credit of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, with their bankers, the London and County Bank, by an anonymous donor, to enable the Committee to extend the work amongst sailors and emigrants at Liverpool.

THE REV. MR. GREEN IN HIS PRISON.

The following letters have appeared in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The character of the Rev. Mr. Green has been so entirely misrepresented, as if he wilfully remained in Lancaster gaol, "keeping the door locked on the inside," that it occurred to me that the following account of his condition from one who saw him lately might open the eyes of some who would not jest at suffering. Your obedient servant,

E. B. PUSEY.

August 24.

Mr. Green says in a letter which I had a few days ago, "I do not know of any ray of light whatever to encourage me to hope that the morning is breaking. Day by day I scan my letters, like the servant who went again and again to look for the cloud over the sea, and each day there is nothing." Mr. Green was once a fine-looking man; he is not so now; he looks wasted and gaunt, although his fare is good. The room in which he is locked up looked to me like a very large dungeon, with a huge fire. He must be uncommonly strong to have stood the trial so well; if he had been delicate he must have died. He talked pleasantly: not a word of self. He must be a very good man; certainly he is a brave one.

Sir,—Dr. Pusey says "the character of Mr. Green has been so entirely misrepresented, as if he wilfully remained in gaol, keeping the door locked inside," as his Archbishop said, that it is necessary to inform us that he looks "wasted and gaunt, though his fare is good," and that "his room looks like a very large dungeon, with a huge fire in it."

May one ask respectfully how those facts refute the misrepresentation, or prove that the key of the door is not in his own hands? Are they intended to suggest the (first part of the) fate of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, or is our martyr being roasted more slowly than Sir John Cobham was? As the dungeon is so very large, one hopes he can choose his distance from the fire. Some of us have been having fires lately, and others wishing that they dared take the summer decorations out of their grates before the regular time. Perhaps Mr. Green persists in sitting too near the fire, to vindicate more effectually his new interpretationof the Act of Uniformity, which established the rubric on which everybody went so wrong for two centuries, and the Judges still.

I for one (as they say in Parliament) am glad that the Bill which the two Primates weakly consented to bring in was slain as it deserved by the common sense of the Attorney-General and others, in spite of the something else of Mr. Hope and Mr. Hubbard. It would be rather a serious revolution if anybody could repeal an Act of Parliament and 200 years' practice and several legal decisions by persisting in sitting before the fire in a very large room, with good fare, until Parliament consented to repeal it. I wonder Dr. Pusey did not add that Mr. Green has suffered the additional affliction of another child lately, as I hear from very good authority. Perhaps he thought that too funny for such a solemn business as martyrdom; or perhaps it is not an affliction, but a consolation. Clergymen take such different views of their quivers. Yours respectfully,

A VICAR-GENERAL.

Sir,—The short communication made to you by Dr. Pusey must, I think, have moved the generous sympathies of your readers; they will surely require to know what is the meaning of this vindictive treatment of Mr. Green, and see that justice is at once done to him.

The Times circulates far and wide, and tells a tale of which it seems to me, England should be ashamed.

It is but a few weeks ago that I read these words in *The Times*. "Most of us have long ceased to believe that it is right to punish men for their convictions, however mistaken. Whether from growth of charity, or indifference, or perplexity, or experience of the mischievousness of persecution, most men are not inclined to put in prison the apostles of the views which they most detest." They are in strong contrast with the reality in Mr. Green's case.

Those who think him wrong in his contention must, at least, acknowledge that he has proved himself in earnest; they must at least admit, as Dr. Pusey's correspondent writes, that he is a "brave" man; and will his fellow-countrymen stand by and watch the breaking a brave man's heart by protracted and cruel indignities and overpowering anxieties on his wife's and children's account, for whose succour he cannot stretch out a hand?

Surely, I shall not plead in vain for my friend. He said to me when he was first imprisoned that he should only be released when the voice of the country was raised in his behalf; and it has proved but too true that those, alike in Church and State, from whom he might well have expected protection, have failed him.

One day the whole of the circumstances of this persecution will, perhaps, be known, and an insight into it may be had from this extract from a letter which has been addressed to me:—

"It is entirely owing to you and a few other Ritualists that Canon Woodard's schools have been propagated throughout the country, to the disastrous corruption of the rising generation and the destruction of Protestantism in this country. On this account, as well as others, your *protégé*, Mr. Green, has been silenced, and your piece of patronage at Miles Platting will now go to the Bishop, who will put into the living a good safe evangelical."

The letter is dated from Brixton, and signed "A Member of the Church Association."

I have felt certain from the beginning that this blow was not aimed at Mr. Green alone; but I can bring no proof of the correctness of my conviction as to the man who instigated it. The three witnesses were but tools in the hands of the Church Association; Mr. Green's people were one and all loyal to him, and could not be shaken; they are loyal and devoted to him now; and I trust that I shall not plead in vain when I ask that their rector shall at once be restored to them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. PERCIVAL HEYWOOD.

Dove Leys, Aug. 28.

Sir,—As "A Vicar-General," in the *Times* of August 28, presumes to contrast the "common sense of the Attorney-General" with "the something else of Mr. Hope and Mr. Hubbard," permit me to say what my sense of Mr. Green's case really is.

Mr. Green's alleged offence is a ritual irregularity, leading to a contempt of the Parliamentary Court which condemned him. An offence springing from conscientious scruple, however mistaken, is unsuitably visited with imprisonment. If Mr. Green's administrations were hurtful to his parishioners or to the Church at large, they would fitly be restrained by monition, inhibition, and deprivation. But the vindictive penalty of imprisonment is abhorrent to the principle of civil and religious liberty. The Archbishops, whose Public Worship Act had caused the mischief, attempted, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion and with his good will, to repair it, and Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General thwarts the merciful endeavour—an exceptional cure for an exceptional evil. Sir H. James is a skilful lawyer and a persuasive speaker, but he, like "A Vicar-General," advocates pure Erastianism—*i.e.*, submission to whatever Parliament may enact touching faith and worship. Erastianism would ridicule Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego for refusing to worship the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up; it would have persuaded Daniel not to risk his doom in the lions' den by persistently offering prayer and praise to his God rather than to Darius; it would have approved the tortures inflicted on the early Christians, who, rather than deny their Saviour at the bidding of the civil power, welcomed excruciating deaths from which a faithless gesture would have saved them. With ritualistic extravagances I have no sympathy, but Mr. Green's case involves much more than ritual; it involves the all-important question—"Our religion, is it from Heaven or of men?" Is it subject to Parliament or to Christ's Church? Those who reply "Of men" may, marshalled by "A Vicar-General," range themselves under the banner of Sir H. James; and if those who confess that "their religion is from Heaven," and that they deny the right of Parliament to control the exercise of their religion, are destined to persecution, it will be my desire, as it will be my duty, to give them my hearty sympathy, to assist their struggles, and, if need be share their sufferings.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. HUBBARD.

24, Prince's gate, Aug. 28.

Sir,—"A Vicar-General," in a letter addressed to the *Times*, says,—"I wonder Dr. Pusey did not add that Mr. Green has suffered the additional affliction of another child lately, as I hear from very good authority. Perhaps he thought that too funny for such a solemn business as martyrdom; or perhaps it is not an affliction, but a consolation. Clergymen take such different views of their quivers."

A Vicar-General (if the writer is such) ought to be professionally careful about facts. This Vicar-General is credulous as to facts, if they do but furnish a matter of jest as to an individual whom he wishes to make light of, no matter to whom his jests give pain.

The supposed fact, which the Vicar-General states to rest on *very good authority*, and on which he comments with so much flippancy, is *absolutely and entirely untrue*.

I received this morning a letter from Mr. Green absolutely contradicting it:—

Lancaster, Aug. 29.

My dear Sir,—I received by this morning's post a cutting from the *Times* of yesterday, being a letter signed, "A Vicar General," apparently in reply to one from you.

The gentleman who forwarded the letter is unknown to me, but he states the concluding statement has caused a painful sensation. I thought it then as well to write and inform you that when he says "I wonder Dr. Pusey did not add that Mr. Green had suffered from the additional affliction of another child lately" he states what is *absolutely and entirely untrue*, and that there is no foundation whatever for the statement.

I trust my poor wife may be saved the knowledge of this infamous scandal. In her very critical state of health it is enough to kill her.

I am, Sir, yours most sincerely,

SIDNEY F. GREEN.

"Idle words" have to be given account of at an unerring tribunal. The words of the Vicar-General have not only been idle, but *wounding* to one who has no connection with all this strife, except that, as a delicate woman, she could be wounded through her husband. Your obedient servant,

Aug. 31. E. B. PUSEY.

Sir,—Although it is "presumption" to "contrast the sense of the Attorney-General with" that of the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, I will, with your leave, presume a little more, to examine that gentleman's "sense of what Mr. Green's case really is," not from any care for a victory over him, but to help other people to understand it, and the difference between real and sham martyrdom.

Mr. Green is not in prison for being a "Ritualist," though he would probably not have found his way there if he had not been one. But that is a very different thing. He would not have found his way there if he had not been a clergyman; and yet he is not there for being one. He is there because he persists in making it impossible, without either imprisonment or death, to keep him from doing in a particular place things which he has no more right to do there than in a Jewish synagogue, or a Baptists' meeting-house, or a Roman "pro-cathedral." Every competent Court has told him so, and ordered him not to do them; and that is all that any Court could do, up to imprisonment, if he persisted in obtruding his performances in any of those places of worship, or intruding into the Queen's dining-room. He may do them all in any place that chooses to receive him, except the churches of the Church of England, or any other where the law would equally stop him if appealed to, and equally imprison him if he made it necessary.

The Church Union lately announced, verifying a prediction that I made some time ago, that they—that is, their Greens and Enraghts *et id genus omne*—mean to defy deprivation, just as they have defied suspension, inhibition, and monition. And then, as I said on that other occasion, you must end in imprisonment just the same; and I do not see that it would signify a farthing to anybody whether the imprisonment was ordered by a Civil Court, as it might be for intrusion after deprivation, or by the Ecclesiastical Court before it. Not that I defend the stupid blundering of the Public Worship Act in making it necessary to wait three years for deprivation after some apparently undiscoverable epoch.

Most people can see, though Mr. Hubbard cannot, the difference between refusing to worship false gods, or images of Assyrian kings or Roman saints, and starting new dresses and decorations on a new interpretation of two Acts of Parliament and rubrics and unbroken usage, substantially as old as the Reformation, and literally as old as the Restoration. The martyrs who stood, not "before the fire" like Mr. Green, but in it, at the Reformation, have been reviled in all kinds of language by the very party which took its name from Dr. Pusey, and of which he has always been the real head.

Mr. Hubbard has picked up somewhere the favourite epithet "Erastian" to throw at the Attorney-General and me, as O'Connell floored the fish-woman by calling her a hypothenuse. As he defines an Erastian to be one who obeys the law of 300 years' standing instead of his own will, which he is pleased to call his conscience, an Erastian seems to me as harmless a creature as a hypothenuse, and I do not the least mind being called one; nor probably does Sir H. James. He says, too, that keeping in or letting loose Mr. Green to break the law and defy the Queen and triumph over everybody involves the question, "our religion, is it from Heaven, or of men?" I never heard before that a new interpretation of the Acts of Uniformity of Elizabeth and Charles II. had been revealed from Heaven. Certainly Dr. Pusey does not think so, because he notoriously, and avowedly in the *Times* last year, does not act upon it, or wear the Ritualistic dresses and decorations, or do sundry other things that our martyrs do. But I dare say Mr. Hubbard knows better than he does whether Ritualism comes from Heaven or from men. He finishes by expressing a "desire to share their sufferings." Well, Mr. Gray of Dublin has shown him how to manage that.

Yours obediently,

August 30. A VICAR-GENERAL.

P.S.—Mr. Green's churchwardens ought to thank me for giving them an excuse for contradicting "the lying spirit" of their neighbourhood, whoever it was, that started the report which makes them so angry and contemptuous. How is one to know that a report that a married man has had another child is false? And is there any harm in it if he had?

Aug. 31.

MUSIC IN RURAL PARISH CHURCHES.

At this season of the year, when nearly all of us seek some change of scenery, and try for a time to shake off the chains of routine labour, it may not be out of place to say a few words about the musical services of our country churches, especially in those districts which are known to be centres of attraction for jaded town-workers. For it must be admitted by all of us that when, in response to the peal of bells or pretty chiming, we wend our way along the well-kept and neat churchyard into the old portals of God's house, a misgiving has often crossed our minds as to the musical character of the service in which we are about to take part. Will the music be simple and good? Will it assist us in mental and spiritual concentration? or will it first impose silence on us, and then goad us into a state of nervous irritation which will make all further efforts at devout worship impossible? Musical services of ideal excellence are but rarely to be found, notwithstanding the large amount of talk on the subject at some of our Church Congresses. No wonder that little practical good has been wrought in this direction, even when thoroughly thoughtful papers have been read by earnest, practical musicians and clergy, for it almost invariably happens that as soon as the discussion on the paper commences some unlucky epithet is attached to the word "Gregorian" by a champion of Anglican music, or a similar expression is hurled at Anglicanism by a champion of Gregorian music. Instantly the two factions rush into a wordy conflict, and become as deaf to the appeals of common sense as an armed mob in a street row. If only we could agree to differ on this question, or, better still, could make the use of the words Gregorian and Anglican punishable by a heavy fine, some good might yet be done at future congresses. Experience proves without doubt that pure unison singing never can and never will be adopted for parochial use. Providence has given mankind, roughly speaking, two broad divisions of voice—one high, the other low; women and boys are either trebles or altos; men, either tenors or basses. Those portions of unison music which lie comfortably in the range of the trebles and tenors are so uncomfortably high for altos and basses that they cannot long sustain them in tune. When the music, on the other hand, suits the range of altos and basses, the other voices seem to have lost all brightness and beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that four-part singing is more truly *natural* than singing in unison. Of course there are certain melodies which nearly all persons can for a time join in—such for example, as some of the Gregorian tones for the Psalms; but even these will always prove to be very fatiguing to a large section of a congregation, and moreover it is a known fact that boys' voices are often permanently injured by much Gregorian chanting, owing probably to their efforts to recite always on a "chest" note. But fortunately we need not say much about the singing of the Psalms: this is as a rule not unsatisfactory, whether Gregorian or Anglican chants are used. The portions of a service which seem to bring out the weak points of a choir are the *Te Deum* and Nicene Creed. We have heard in a crowded church at a certain beautiful sea-side resort, the *Te Deum* sung to a sort of chant-service, which was nothing short of a rhythmical puzzle from beginning to end; and lamentable were the attempts of the congregation around us to fit in the words to the music by force or stratagem. At another church in the same neighbourhood, a very indifferent choir attacked a most dramatic and difficult setting of the Nicene Creed with such disastrous results that the large congregation seemed dumb in amazement. At both these churches the congregation joined in the hymns with a

vigour tempered by good taste which showed that a greater share of the music ought to have been placed within its reach. But it is unnecessary to give special cases. Those summer tourists who keep their ears open must have long ago observed that the great temptation and sin of our parish choirs is to be too ambitious. But in attempting to cope with this growing evil our clergy meet with two serious difficulties. If the music of a particular church is purposely kept down to a simple and easy level, some of the best voices in the choir are sure to secede and attach themselves to some other choir in which their individuality is not compulsorily merged in the common weal. This is one real practical difficulty; the other is no less troublesome. If a choir heartily and willingly promise to deny themselves the pleasure of singing difficult music, can a good supply of simple but yet interesting music be found? Publishers' catalogues would tempt us to answer this question with a distinct affirmative; our summer holidays, however, generally send us home with a decided feeling that it should be answered in the negative. These two difficulties—(1) how to get rid of all unsuitable and ambitious music, (2) where to find good simple music to take its place—lie at the root of the generally unsatisfactory state of Church music in our smaller towns and rural districts. The only remedy for the former is to impress choirmen in churches where a really congregational service is required with the true nature of the duties required of them: they are to be mere leaders of public worship, not prominent soloists: they are to help others and are not to exhibit themselves. The difficulty of finding good simple music is really serious; and it cannot be remedied by the popular prescription, "Sing everything in unison." Why should not our Church composers receive encouragement to write strictly congregational settings of the Canticles, Nicene Creed, *Sanctus*, and *Gloria in Excelsis*? It would be a fatal mistake to form a mixed body of clergy and musicians into a society for encouraging such compositions; large funds would be required, and it is more than probable that many of our Church composers would be rather shy of submitting their works to the patronage of such a body, but it would surely be a simple thing for Convocation to name a committee with power to stamp music as "issued under the sanction of the parochial music committee." Such sanction would answer the double purpose of encouraging young men to compose music of the required type, because it would insure a large sale; also, it would be of immense assistance to the clergy, inasmuch as they would have a guaranteed source of supply. Publishers might be invited to send in any or all music they might think suitable, whether new or old. Happily, there are indeed many, very many, churches where admirable congregational services are to be found, and should it be supposed that unkind criticism of an indiscriminate character is here promulgated, the object of these well-meant words will be quite misunderstood. What the writer feels, and feels strongly, is that many of our church choirs are struggling after a bad imitation of a Cathedral service, when it is really quite in their power to establish and maintain a noble congregational worship; they are all of them working with zeal and perseverance, but in the vast majority of cases are they not working in a wrong direction?

J. S. (in the *Guardian*).

DISSENTING CHAPEL BUILDING AND BUYING SOCIETIES AND THEIR *PATRONAGE*.

"Brief" contributes the following interesting items to the *Guardian*:—

"There are numerous chapel building societies which exist in connection with the different sects in England and Wales, for the purpose of securing suitable buildings for the propagation and furtherance of their particular views.

"For the present it may suffice to enumerate those societies which are representative of the Congregational body, especially as I understand that Dr. Rees and Mr. Richard, who have evinced some interest in this subject, are members of that denomination, if denomination it may be called.

"These societies, briefly catalogued, are the 'English,' the 'London,' the 'Liverpool,' and the Lancashire and Cheshire Chapel Building Societies. Judging from their abstract reports, which are before me as I write, their objects are to secure good eligible sites in cities, towns, and watering-places, special attention in some instances being given to the latter, on which to erect commodious chapels or to purchase chapels of other sects in a moribund condition, and fit them up for the uses of their own denomination.

"These societies carry on their operations directly through the agency of their central committees, or indirectly through local committees formed for the purpose of building chapels in their own immediate locality.

"The causes that may lead to the formation of a local committee as described may be the dislike of the pastor in the existing denominational chapel on the part of some leading monied man, a split in the congregation arising out of some squabble connected with some theological, liturgical, or business matter, or from any number of causes; or it may be the desire on the part of a few persons in the neighbourhood, who, finding their denomination unrepresented amongst the already numerous existing sects, form themselves into a building committee, and apply to the central committee for help.

"The modes of aiding local committees in such a case are, in the words of the English Congregational Building Society, by—

Practical guidance, by means of visits, correspondence, and preliminary examination of plans, specifications, contracts, and deeds, by which many mistakes and much unnecessary outlay are saved; *money*—according to the facts in each case, the applications, and the available resources—in loans without interest, and grants.

"The local committee, strengthened and encouraged by the central society, soon commences operations by obtaining a preliminary list of subscriptions, buying a site, and in due time building a chapel, or, it may be, as already intimated, by purchasing a chapel from some other sect in a condition of decay, and renovating, refitting it, and generally adapting it for its new object. I can imagine your readers asking some such questions as the following, which I have anticipated, giving the answers to them.

"But, now, about the debt. Is it all paid off, as in the case of buildings consecrated for worship in the Church of England? The answer is, it is very rarely indeed that any chapel is opened free of debt. How much, then, in ordinary cases is the amount of debt remaining on the building or chapel when it is opened for worship? I should say that the average of the amount of debt remaining on chapels when they are opened for worship is from one-half to one-third or two-fifths of the entire cost. Who are the creditors who advance the money? The central chapel building society interested, or private gentlemen of means who use their money, and, I should say, financially and profitably, in this way, such as the late Mr. John Finch, of Tunbridge Wells, and other persons or societies religiously or financially concerned in the success of the undertaking.

"How is the money secured to the creditors? In the ordinary way by a mortgage on the building, with the usual powers of sale reserved to them in case of non-payment of interest on principal as agreed upon.

"What is the usual amount of interest? That is regulated by the money market, but generally from 4½ to 5 per cent.

"How is the interest met or paid? By almost every imaginable kind of means recognised as lawful amongst Dissenting bodies; but in case it should not be so met by extraordinary means, it is usually a first charge on the ordinary pew-rents and funds of the chapel; and, alas! for the poor pastor, must be paid before he touches a penny of his stipend.

"In such an undertaking as described, who appoints the minister? *Theoretically* speaking, the local body of communicants, if there be such; but, practically speaking, those who have contributed most to the building of the chapel, and who have the largest monetary interest in its prosperity.

"What are the considerations which must be taken into account, and which I believe in every case are taken into account, in the appointment of the pastor? I should say, of course, piety, as a primary condition. After that, whoever of all the candidates is most likely to fill the new or purchased chapel and *clear off* the debt.

"But, now, concerning the *direct agency* and operation of the several chapel building *societies* which we have named. How have they come into existence? By the zeal of a few men in each instance, who give themselves by this means to the work of propagating their own denominational or sectarian ideas.

"But how do they get the funds? By appealing to the denominational zeal—as their reports show—of a comparatively few leading wealthy men.

"But do these societies take action in the matter of chapel building, or buying directly of themselves, without the agency of some local church body? One report of the London Chapel Building Society informs us that out of 117 chapels 'opened' fifteen were entirely built or *purchased* by the Society. (See Report of the Society for 1879, *Congregational Year-book* 1879, p. 368.)

"Who exercises the *patronage* in the case of such chapels as these? Why, of course, the Committee of the Society in question, until such time as a 'church' is formed which will accept the monetary liability for the outlay and put the building in trust for the denomination.

"But how did the Committee obtain this power of patronage? By no other means than *money power*.

"Then are such chapels the absolute property of these societies? They are, and remain so until they part with them for a money consideration to some local body, who will become responsible for the whole outlay and interest, and will either pay cash down by subscriptions raised for the purpose, or accept the responsibility of a mortgage on the chapel for the amount of the debt.

"Then, apart from whether the thing is right or wrong, what is the difference between a member of the Church of England or a body of members of the Church of England building or buying a church and placing in it a person of private means and earnest desire to do good, who is lifted above all idea of personal gain, and a body of Nonconformists buying or building a chapel and placing in it a person who is absolutely dependent on the commercial success of the whole transaction for a living, and also for the means of paying off the heavy debt resting on the chapel? I have never been able to see the difference, and should be very glad of any light which Dr. Rees or Mr. Richard may be able to give on the subject, *showing the exact points wherein the difference lies*.

"But of all the ingenious methods of chapel building, commend me to that of the 'Victoria Congregational Chapel Building Association':—

The Association was initiated on the 13th February, 1866, for the purpose of aiding churches in the erecting or enlarging of buildings, and for the removal of debts already incurred therein. The necessary funds were to be raised by annual subscriptions, donations, collections, and loans, without interest, to be called "The Free Funds," and also by loans at interest, to be called "The Rateable Funds." The free funds were to be lent to churches, upon their securing to the Association £12 per centum per annum, by half-yearly instalments for ten years; and the rateable funds were to be lent to churches upon their securing to the Association the repayment of the principal, at such times and in such proportions as might be specially arranged on, together with the *payment of interest, half-yearly, at £8 per centum per annum*. (See *Congregational Year-book* 1873, p. 389.)

"Here is another account of it:—

The scheme is briefly this:—To raise money by free subscriptions, collections, &c., which becomes the capital of the association, and is lent out for the building and repairing of churches, Sunday-schools, and parsonages, or removing debts upon them, on terms equivalent to ten annual repayments of £8 for £100, or £80 in ten years. Out of each annual repayment of £8, the sum of £2 is added to the capital of the Association, and the remaining £6 is traded with (if the expression may be allowed), by which the remaining amount is increased to £100 at the end of ten years. In this way £20 will be saved out of every £100 by the borrowing church; £20, with interest thereon, will be added to the capital of the Association; the loan of £100 will be repaid at the end of ten years, and all the working expenses of the Association will be met. If it be asked how is the £6 to be traded with so as to be increased to £100 in ten years, it is done by paying £5 4s. as subscriptions into one of the Melbourne general building and investment societies. And if it be asked how are the working expenses to be met, that is done with the 16s., the difference between the £5 4s. and the £6.—(See *Congregational Year-book* 1875, p. 399.)

"I think your readers will come to the conclusion that the *commercial idea* in chapel building is far more extensive than the Archbishop intimated in his words which gave offence to Mr. Richard and Dr. Rees."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

At Lambeth on Saturday Edward Gillett, aged 83, attired in rags and in a filthy condition, and described as of "no home," was charged with begging in Hercules-buildings. A police-constable stated that he had been informed that not long ago Gillett inherited £3,000, which he squandered in a very short period. The Magistrate (Mr. Chance)—Is that so, prisoner? Prisoner—Yes; and I have got another £1,000 to come. Mr. Chance—And you admit having squandered this large sum of money in a short time? Prisoner—Yes, it is quite true. Mr. Chance—It is perfectly shocking to hear such a statement, especially when one sees the misery so often brought to light for the want of a few shillings. Are you, prisoner, willing to go to the workhouse for a week? Prisoner—Yes. I hope you will not deal severely with me. Mr. Chance—You deserve little pity, and if you have, as you say, a further £1,000 coming to you, I trust the lesson you have had will cause you to have your money placed in the hands of those who will lay it out for your benefit. Gillett was then removed to the workhouse.

At Westminster Police-court, Mr. Partridge had before him on Monday a number of persons, varying in age from thirty-seven to sixteen, charged with gambling on Sunday. One gentleman had complained that on a previous Sunday he was passing down St. Ann's-street, Westminster, and had several bricks thrown at him because he looked at a crowd of gamblers, who had from 30s. to £2 on the ground. Dennis Collins and William Allen, both seventeen, were charged with gambling on Sunday, and assulting some policemen. There was a riot when the police came on the gamblers; stones and bricks flew for nearly half an hour; one policeman was bitten severely in the hand, and had his knee-cap injured; another was cut about the head; a sergeant was hit in the back with a brick, and after a desperate conflict the men were got to the station. The magistrate sentenced Collins to six months' and Allen to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Henry M'Cormack, eighteen, and Henry Adams, nineteen, were charged with gambling with halfpence, on Sunday, on the doorsteps of the St. Mary's Church Schools. They were fined 40s., or one month each. Joseph Newington, seventeen, was fined 20s., or fourteen days, for a similar offence. James Burke, thirty-seven, and William Barrow, sixteen, were charged with a like offence at New Peter-street. Barrow was fined 40s., or one month, and Burke remanded. Frederick Chambers, twenty-two, was charged with gambling with dice at St. Ann's-street, on Sunday. The crowd got away two of the dice and all the money on the ground, something like £2. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

At the Thames Police-court, Thomas Wilson, a well-dressed man, was charged on Thursday with being concerned with others not in custody in defrauding William Bourne, an officer in the merchant service, of £5 by means of the three-card trick in a railway carriage on the Great Eastern Railway, on the 17th ult., and was sentenced by Mr. Lushington to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A bundle of bank notes to the value of £300 was lately sent by post to the head office at Aberdeen by one of the district branches of the Town and County Bank. The notes and other letters were conveyed from the post-office by a messenger and deposited in the bank-office in the usual course. Some time was allowed to elapse before the bag was opened, and in the interval the notes were stolen.

Edward Wells, nominally a law writer, has been committed for trial at Bow-street for five distinct burglaries, out of which he realised property amounting to £300. The places visited by Wells were either residences in West-end chambers or business offices in the City—the street door in all cases having been left open during the day. Wells when detected, as he sometimes was, in the act of attempting to enter, could always plead some plausable excuse for being on the premises, which in a private house would not have been listened to for a moment. He also appears in some cases to have succeeded in providing himself with keys to fit the inner doors.

Four men were held to bail at Clerkenwell Police-court for taking part in a prize-fight on Sunday at Hornsey. Two men fought for stakes at Sidcup, near Eltham, on Monday, and concluded their contest without interruption from the police. Both combatants were much injured.

Mr. John Baker, bandmaster of the St. Anne's Church School Brass Band, was on Wednesday summoned before the Birkenhead stipendiary on a charge of having refused to desist from playing in the streets when desired by the police. The information was laid under the 90th section of 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 78, or the Municipal Corporations Act. The band was playing through the streets on Saturday evening, accompanied by a crowd which obstructed the thoroughfare. A constable stated that he tapped the defendant on the shoulder and desired him to stop the band playing, but he took no notice. The stipendiary dismissed the case, declaring that the local by-law should be in conformity with the law of the land which gives the right to play in the streets. The by-law was extremely arbitrary, as it gave any constable who disliked a band playing power to order it to desist. The solicitor for the prosecution asked for a case for a higher Court, and the stipendiary said he would take time to consider the request.

A man, a member of the sect of Baptists, was fined 40s. on Monday at the Birkenhead Police Court, for brawling in the Church of St. Jude, Liverpool, on Sunday last.

THE COURT.

On Friday last the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, witnessed on the beach in Osborne Bay some firing from Nordenfelt, Gatling, and Gardner guns. The official *Court Circular* states that "the Queen was greatly gratified by the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's success near Mahuta, and heard by telegraph with thankfulness of the safety of her beloved son, the Duke of Connaught." Earl Granville arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and had an audience of Her Majesty. The Earl was included in the Royal dinner party in the evening. On Sunday morning the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, attended Divine service at Osborne, when Canon Prothero officiated.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Osborne on Thursday evening for Balmoral.

The Queen has appointed Carl Sohm, an artist of Dusseldorf, to paint a portrait of Cetewayo, and Her Majesty has also commissioned the artist to paint a group representing the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family.

The Prince of Wales is staying at Homburg, and may be seen early every morning drinking the sparkling and curative water from the Elizabeth Spring. The wet weather mars what has become the chief amusement of visitors to Homburg. They seem never weary, when the sky is propitious, of playing at lawn tennis. A large piece of ground has been set apart for the purpose, and as many as twelve courts are provided therein. At the end of last week the crowd of spectators was very dense because the Prince of Wales was one of the players.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., both visitors and residents at Homburg were gratified by a visit of the Princess of Wales, her children, and the King of the Greeks. They came over from Wiesbaden to spend the day. Taking their seats among the listeners to the open-air concert in the afternoon, they soon became the centre of attraction. A grand *fête* in the evening filled the grounds of the Kursaal with pleased spectators. Two bands played alternately. All the principal objects were illuminated, while a gorgeous display of fireworks closed the performance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children are expected to return from the Continent about the 12th of September. Their Royal Highnesses will stay a few days in the metropolis, and will probably go to Scotland about the 20th inst.

On Tuesday a telegram was sent from Osborne to the Earl of Lathom, stating that, in consequence of the serious illness of the Duke of Albany, who was to have left Osborne on that day, he would be unable for the present to be his Lordship's guest while awaiting the commemoration of the Preston Guild. The illness of his Royal Highness is said to cause considerable anxiety, and a medical attendant had to sit with him throughout Monday night. His Royal Highness is suffering from hæmorrhage of a severe nature. The announcement that the Duke and Duchess could not pay their promised visit to Lancashire naturally caused great disappointment there. Every preparation had been made to give them a truly Royal reception, and the whole programme has had to be changed.

Lord Lathom went to Preston on Wednesday, and met the Mayor and other members of the Corporation, to see what could be done to allay the public disappointment felt at the inability of the Duke and Duchess of Albany to visit Lancashire, in consequence of the illness of the Duke. It was determined to telegraph at once to the Prince of Wales, asking his Royal Highness to allow his sons to take the place of the Duke of Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts has been appointed.

A National Conference of Miners was opened on Tuesday, at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Burt, M.P.

A party of emigrant Russian Jews left London on Monday to form a pioneer colony in Syria.

The deaths are announced of the Hon. Thomas Fitzhardinge Berkeley, son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, aged 85; of Bishop Steere, at Zanzibar; of Lady Havelock, widow of Sir H. Havelock; and of Mr. C. R. Scott Murray, formerly M.P. for Bucks.

An explosion occurred on board the British steamer *Verona* at Antwerp on Saturday, which damaged the vessel and killed the second engineer.

An explosion of steam occurred on Tuesday at Antwerp on board the steamer *Duke of Buccleuch*, killing the captain and injuring five of the crew.

M. Savitch, a Russian gentleman, who had come to London to receive £15,000 in bonds which had been bequeathed to him by his deceased brother, was violently robbed of the property by an interpreter whom he had engaged. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

Another violent gale raged on Monday in the English Channel, and considerable damage was done at Hastings.

There has been an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever at Bangor, which has caused many deaths.

A young man, who complained of exhaustion after bathing at Yarmouth, died suddenly on Friday in a chemist's shop, whither he had gone to obtain a restorative.

At Portsmouth Dockyard Regatta on Monday a sailing boat was upset by the violence of the sea, and one man died from exhaustion after being picked up.

A commission, consisting of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, the Very Rev. Canon Bewick (vicar-capitular of Hexham), and the Very Rev. Monsignor Gadd (secretary to the Bishop of Salford), and appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishops at their recent synod in London, is now meeting periodically at Archbishop's-house, Westminster, for the consideration of a new Calendar of Saints and a new English Martyrology, one of the objects in view being to reinstate in the love and veneration of English Roman Catholics the Saxon saints to whom so many of the fanes of England were in the olden times dedicated. Various manuscripts were read and considered at the first meeting of the commission held a few days since at Cardinal Manning's residence, some of them having been written by the members of the commission themselves. Resolutions as to the future action of the commission were agreed to, and the results of its labours are eagerly awaited by English Roman Catholics.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

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is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £3 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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LANGHAM PIANOFORTE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, LANGHAM STREET, LONDON, W.

The Australian cricketers on Tuesday gained a victory at Kennington Oval over a picked team from all England. The excellence of the bowling and fielding on both sides caused the scores to be comparatively small; but the Colonial players won in the end by seven runs. Sussex defeated Hampshire by an innings and twenty-one runs. The match between the Australians and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished on Saturday. Kent defeated Yorkshire by 101 runs. Middlesex was beaten by Lancashire by an innings and 271 runs.

Owing to the extraordinary success which has attended the pleasant cheap trips to Clacton and back by the *Glen Rosa*, Captain T. Mason, belonging to the London Steamboat Company (Limited), it has been decided to continue the trips for another fortnight at the same rate as heretofore. In the event of the weather proving fine no doubt a large number of excursionists will avail themselves of the extension of time. The Harwich and Ipswich boats still continue plying between the above ports and London.

It is announced that nearly £9,000 has been received towards the purchase-money (£16,000 odd) of the Grecian Theatre and Eagle Tavern, Shepherdess-walk, City-road. The entire premises are to be opened on Thursday, the 14th of September. A communication has been received at head-quarters, Queen Victoria-street, from the Secretary of State for War, intimating that "His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to instruct the general officer commanding at Colchester to so modify the order issued at that station on the 12th of July, 1882, as to allow soldiers to take part in such meetings of the Salvation Army as may be held in some buildings; but his Royal Highness cannot sanction their attending any open-air demonstration or procession." The disturbances in connection with the Salvation Army have recommenced at Salisbury. The last few evenings a large mob have followed the Army, and on Wednesday night Mrs. Forster, the wife of the captain, was hustled and thrown to the ground.

The *Daily News* hears from Coventry that an anti-vicar's rate agitation which began there some months ago is reaching a climax. Under two local Acts the vicars of St. Michael's and Holy Trinity have the power of levying a compulsory rate, which, in the former parish, was limited to £300 a year. There being no limit in the other parish, the rate of 1s. in the pound, which has been levied for many generations, has increased from £250 in 1830, when Dean Hook was vicar, to £960, Holy Trinity having rich endowments besides. Several persons who objected to pay the rate were summoned a few months ago and a Nonconformist tradesman's goods seized and sold by auction, in consequence of which indignation meetings were held and an anti-vicar's rate association formed, the members pledging themselves to pay no rate, and a guarantee fund being raised. Negotiations took place between the vestry and the association, the latter agreeing to contribute to a voluntary effort for the redemption of the rate. The patron, the Lord Chancellor, having been communicated with, the vestry proposed that the redemption should be either by the payment of five years' purchase in a lump sum or by continuous payment for six years, themselves preferring the latter. The association, having failed in an attempt to raise the five years' purchase, fell back on their attitude of passive resistance, and after investigation, affirm that the salary (£600) desired for the vicar, and all other charges can be obtained without entailing any burden on the congregation other than what is equivalent to their present share of the rate. The vestry, on the other hand, intimated that the rate would be collected as usual. The Nonconformists have now held a meeting, and it is announced that the guarantee fund has been raised from £700 to £800, the "object of the increase (which will be supplemented if necessary) being to afford ample protection to those who are resolved to allow the law to take its course." A number of the leading opponents have been served with notices for the payment of the rate, failing which legal proceedings are to be taken. These notices have expired.

A burial board has been elected for the town of Malmesbury without a contest. By agreement six Churchman and six Nonconformists were chosen to represent the two parishes of which the town consists, and at the first meeting of the board the vicar, the Rev. G. W. Tucker, was unanimously elected chairman.

A deplorable accident has occurred at Cannes to a member of Sanger's circus troupe. A negro, who was replacing the regular lion-tamer, who was wounded at Freyjus, was entering the lion's cage when his foot slipped, and he fell on his face. The lions, with their natural instinct, rushed upon the prostrate man, and repeatedly tore his flesh, a young one especially holding him with persistence, and tearing his thigh. An assistant rushed to his rescue and repelled four of the lions with his pitchfork, but the fifth refused to let go till a red hot bar had been thrust down his mouth, when the unfortunate negro, still conscious, dragged himself out of the cage, and was carried off bleeding profusely. The spectators meanwhile were almost paralysed with horror, which was soon changed into panic when it was perceived that the door was open for at least thirty seconds while the negro was being carried off. The lions might have sprung upon the assembly. A rush was made to the entrances, and the alarm, which spread outside, was only ended by the opportune action of an assistant, who slammed the door of the cage. The poor negro having reached the hospital, though accompanied by a doctor, was refused admission because he was without an order. He was taken back to the circus, and again to the hospital, where he was finally admitted. This gross mismanagement cost him his life, for he died from loss of blood entailed during the double journey. This is the third accident which has occurred in this troupe.

An interesting spectacle was afforded on Monday evening by the departure of a number of refugee Russian Jews from London-bridge Station by the 8 p.m. Continental train *en route* for Syria. These constitute the pioneer colony (100 in all) of the Syrian Colonisation Fund, lately established under the joint presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Viscountess Strangford, at No. 9, Gracechurch-street, London. They proceed to land which has been acquired for the express purpose out of the Fund, and will be received on their arrival in Syria by the accredited agent of the committee, who has for a month past been preparing the site for the colony. The committee of the Fund, have given the utmost effect so far to the contributions collected, and their pioneer colony leaves London followed by the good wishes of a multitude of British donors, who realise that their duty is to assist the Jews in this time of their affliction. The committee will continue their useful work as funds come in.

In the consular report just issued on the condition of the peasantry in Lombardy, it is stated that the further east one goes in the region of the plains the better are the peasants' houses; but this fact does not save the population from the awful scourge of the pellagra, which, indeed, commits more ravages there than in the whole of the rest of Lombardy, and particularly prevails in the flax district. In the arrondissement of Lodi there are 4,030 cases of pellagra among 173,000 inhabitants—viz., about 24 per 1,000; in that of Cremona there are 4,190 cases among 175,000; and in Verulanuova there are 3,400 cases among only 57,000, or 6 per cent. In Brescia and Chiari the proportion is 27 and 43 per thousand respectively. The reason of the spread of the disease in the flax district is that maize is grown there as an autumn crop, and if the season be at all damp it does not ripen, or when matured cannot be properly dried, in which case it rapidly gets mildewed. The inhabitants sell the good corn for export and live on the bad, which generates the illness. It is hard to find the best remedies for these evils. To forbid entirely the cultivation of autumn maize on account of the pellagra, and of rice on account of the fever, would be like cutting off the patient's arm because he is wounded in the hand; it would appear preferable to eradicate the diseases by a more stringent supervision of the housing and feeding of the peasant classes, and by the total prohibition of the manufacture of bread and polenta from bad maize corn, whether of native growth or imported from abroad. The wages of field labourers, even in the richest districts, are very small. A peasant family in the neighbourhood of Milan finds it difficult to earn more than £18 a year. Milk is abundant, and is in daily use, but apart from a participation in the produce of the ground, it is a problem how a labourer is to live on 6½d. a day! The highest average earnings of a family amount to £24. It is quite impossible for the law to attempt to interfere with the question of wages. The tendency of former times was to employ many hands at small wages; the modern system is to use fewer labourers, but to pay them well, and this method will become more general with the greater adoption of agricultural machinery. Hence the best, if not the only, remedy is to be sought in the emigration of poor, and especially of casual, labourers. The peasant is robbed by the miller and by every village tradesman, for he will not readily part with his money, but is always prepared to pay double the value of his purchases in kind. He buys the worst of every commodity. From diseased meat he makes rancid sausages, and he spends in a single Sunday at the inn on bad wine and spirits or worse beer as much as would provide good wine for his family once a week. Co-operation, well-directed charity, and the development of savings banks, might do much to help them in bettering their condition; but the labourer *adscriptus glebæ* will ever be lower in the social scale than the small owner who is independent, however poor he may be. The former has no cordial feeling towards the bailiff, steward, or tenant of the farm on which he works; family life is quite unknown to him; for his family is scattered about during summer, and in winter is huddled together with a dozen other families in barns and sheds. Lastly, military service presses more severely on this region than elsewhere, since every youth may earn some wages, however small, to help the household in keeping the wolf from the door.

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

July 5, at Clydesdale, Umzimkulu, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon BUTTON, of a son (CLIFFORD EVELYN ROCHFORD.

July 17, at Prince's-street, Auckland, N.Z., the wife of C. F. BOURNE, Head Master of the Auckland College and Grammar School, of a son.

Aug. 23, at Theale Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. S. F. SINGLETON, of a daughter.

Aug. 24, at Inchera, county Cork, the wife of Sir GEORGE ST. JOHN COLTHURST, Bart., of Blarney Castle, county Cork, of a son.

Aug. 25, at Fulmer Place, Fulmer, Slough, the Lady JOHN HAY, wife of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, of a son.

Aug. 25, at Seaton, the wife of the Rev. JOHN HT. WILKINSON, of a daughter.

Aug. 25, at Foot's Cray Place, Kent, the Marchioness of TWEEDDALE, of a daughter, who survived a few hours only.

Aug. 26, at Felbridge Vicarage, East Grinstead, the wife of the Rev. R. A. KENNAWAY, of a son.

Aug. 27, the Hon. Mrs. CHARLES E. BARNETT, of a son.

Aug. 28, at Abbotstown, the wife of ION T. HAMILTON, M.P., of a daughter.

Aug. 28, at Hainaker, Chichester, the Hon. Mrs. CONYNGHAM DENISON, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

Aug 16, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, EDWARD MOORE, youngest son of the late Edward Moore, F.R.C.S., of Halesowen, Worcestershire, J.P., and D.L., to EMMA ISABELLA, younger daughter of Mr. Deputy STAPLETON, of 90, Portland-place, W.

Aug. 22, at the Church of St. Peter's, Dublin, HARRY HODGSON RIGDEN, of H.M. Stationery Office, second son of George Rigden, of Canterbury, to ELLEN ELIZABETH, younger daughter of F. S. FITZPATRICK, Esq., of Cullenswood, county Dublin.

Aug. 23, at the Cathedral, Peterborough, HERBERT HAMILTON LUCAS, Rector of Preston, Rutland, second son of the Rev. Charles Lucas, Filby House, Norfolk, to EMILY SEYMOUR, younger daughter of the late J. D. DOWMAN, Esq., of Glenageary, Kingstown.

Aug. 24, at The College Chapel, Cheshunt, the Rev. WILLIAM MONK JONES (London Missionary Society), of 49, Lambert road, Brixton-rise, to MARY ELIZABETH (May) WELCH, of The Terrace, Cheshunt, daughter of the late John Davis Welch, of Broxbourne.

Aug. 24 (St. Bartholomew's Day), at Swanmore, Hants, the Rev. ERNEST STAFFORD HILLIARD, M.A., Organising Secretary to the A.C.S., to ROSE HELEN, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral COCKBURN.

Aug. 24, at St. Peter's, Claybrooke, Rev. JOHN POOL, Assistant Curate of Claybrooke, to MARGARET AGNES, younger daughter of SHAFTESBURY E. WALMISLEY, Esq., formerly of Pitt Place House, Isle of Wight.

Aug. 24, at Startforth, Barnard Castle, (the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR BRAMELD, M.A., St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, eldest son of the late Rev. Arthur James Brameld, Vicar of New Wortley, Leeds, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of HENRY JOHN GRIEVESON, Startforth Hall, Barnard Castle.

Aug. 24, at St. George's, Hanover-square, WILLIAM NEVILLE, elder son of WILLIAM STEWART, of Rathdonnell, county Donegal, Ireland, Esq., to SOPHIA AUFRERE, elder daughter of CHARLES SHARD, Esq., 12, Rue de Presbourg, Paris, and granddaughter of the late Charles Shard, of Hedgerley Park, in the county of Bucks, Esq.

Aug. 26, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, HENRY COLPOYS TWEEDY, M.D., only son of Henry Tweedy, M.D., of Rutland-square, Dublin, to ALICE MAUD, only daughter of the late THOMAS JAMES MEREDITH, Captain 90th Light Infantry, of Cloonamahon, Collooney.

Aug. 29, at the parish church, Folkestone, the Rev. CHRISTOPHER GREGORY, Assistant Priest of the Parish Church of Folkestone, to ANNIE GERTRUDE, fourth daughter of JOHN NISBET, of Lewes House, Bromley, Kent.

Aug. 29, at St. Olave's Church, York, THOMAS HENRY, only son of the late OSCAR LINDBERG, of Middlesborough, and nephew of Mrs. Peirson, of Beech House, the Mount, York, to MARY FLORENCE, only daughter of WM. W ALLACE HARGROVE, of that city.

DEATHS.

June 20, at 3, Strathmore-gardens, Kensington, CATHERINE (KATE), wife of Surgeon-Major E. C. BENSLEY, H.M. Army, youngest daughter of Henry and Ann Sheffield, 6, Winchester-road, South Hampstead, in the 37th year of her age; also, on Aug. 14, LILIAN MAUD, infant daughter of the above, aged 1 year and 7 months.

July 28, in the Kulu Principality, India, of fever, MARGARET ANN BORTHWICK, wife of the Rev. FRANCIS H. BARING, and daughter of the late Rev. William Wallace Duncan.

Aug. 17, at Biarritz, FLORENCE JANE, wife of Captain MAXWELL FOX, of Annaghmore, King's County, Ireland, and eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bart., G.C.B.

Aug. 21, at Ashburton-road, Southsea, CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. HENRY HUGH CHAMPAIN, and the late Mrs. Cockerton, Southgate-street, Winchester.

Aug. 23, at The Vicarage, Bromsgrove, MARIANNE, wife of the Rev. G. W. MURRAY, M.A., Vicar of Bromsgrove, Hon. Canon of Worcester, and eldest surviving daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Douglas, K.C.H., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

Aug. 23, at Plymouth, on sick leave from Dublin, Asst.-Comy.-Genl. HUNTER, Commissariat and Transport Staff, aged 50.

Aug. 25, at her residence, 14, Kensington-park-gardens, HANNAH SHEPHERD, widow of the late Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B., of Lucknow, and daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, aged 73.

Aug. 25, at St. Martin's Rectory, SOPHIA ANN, wife of the Rev. Canon WILKINSON, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Aug. 26, at Sherford Lodge, Taunton, DINAH, relict of the Rev. W. W. QUARTLEY, some time Vicar of Keynsham, Somerset, and Rector of Washfield, Devon.

Aug. 27, at Eastbourne, CHARLES FRANCIS HODGSON, of 1, Gough-square, Fleet-street, and 20, Cross-street, Islington, London, N., aged 73.

Aug. 27, at Woodhouse, near Axminster, Devon, Sir George Baker, Baronet, aged 66.

Aug. 27, at Grindon Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. WILLIAM CASSIDI, B.A., for upwards of 40 years Vicar of the parish, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry, in his 69th year.

Aug. 27, at Sculthorpe, from the effect of a carriage accident, BERTHA MARY, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. W. DOWELL, Vicar of Dunton, Norfolk, aged 32.

Aug. 28, at 60, Union-grove, Clapham, MARY ARABELLA, widow of the Rev. JOHN EDWARD WHITE, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Chatham, and second daughter of the late Capt. John Birch, of the 73rd Highlanders.

Aug. 28, ADOLPHUS FREDERICK GODFREY, late Bandmaster Coldstream Guards, of 3, Bridge-avenue, W.

Aug. 28, at 24, Montagu-street, Portman-square, ELIZA, widow of the late Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS, K.C.B., aged 78.

Aug. 29, at 61, Warwick-street, W., MARY, widow of JOSEPH MARRYAT, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sandwich, in her 83th year.

LATEST NEWS.

We make to-day an announcement of the utmost importance. We are in a position to state, on unimpeachable authority, that an agreement has been entered into between the Government and the Irish party, with a view to securing the full support of the latter for the Prime Minister's proposals for the adoption of the *clôture* in the House of Commons by a bare majority.

We understand that the first overture came from Mr. Parnell, and that the Irish alliance has been bought by the Government by a promise of further measures of confiscation.

Our readers may rely upon the accuracy of our information, which reaches us from a source which has repeatedly placed us in early possession of important news.

We hear that the only one of the leading members of the Irish group who, as an honourable man, objects to be a party to so discreditable a compact is Mr. Dillon; but that his opposition is likely to be overborne.

The conclusion of this new pact will satisfactorily explain the Prime Minister's refusal to accept the two-thirds *clôture*. Mr. Gladstone now relies on the Irish vote, which will give him an absolute majority.

It will also help to explain the evident vexation with which Mr. Gladstone heard of Mr. Gray's arrest as being likely to seriously imperil the newly-cemented alliance.

The country cannot be too soon made to realise the existence of these renewed secret compacts between the Government of the Queen and those who for months and years have plotted the overthrow of her Authority.

One such compact has already been carried into effect. The Arrears Bill, which is now law, was the immediate and tangible result of the Kilmainham Treaty.

We hail with the liveliest satisfaction the announcement that a Roman Catholic Conservative Association is in course of formation at Sheffield. We refer our readers to Mr. Prest's letter in another column. If the dark and deadly schemes of Revolutionary agitators are to be effectively counteracted, there must be cordial co-operation between all who believe in a Christian Revelation. We have dealt with the subject at length elsewhere, and will only add here that this new movement has been started not a moment too soon, and that we heartily wish all possible success to the labours of its promoters. Let them by all means at once take in hand the conversion of Archbishop C roke and Bishop Nulty.

Those two excellent men may rely upon it that nothing in the end will be gained by Christianity in general, or the R.C. Church in particular, by any attempt to combine the Catholic Faith with Socialist practice. They, no doubt, receive from their Socialist Land League allies much praise and many professions of loyal devotion; but the real worth of these to the Church may be readily gauged by such an utterance as the following, which we extract from the *Nation*:—"Sad will be the day for the Catholic faith in Ireland if the priesthood refuses to make common cause with or separates from the people."

The *Nation* is understood to be the organ of Mr. Davitt. In the current number he broaches the theory that the Phœnix Park murders were perpetrated by agents of—whom do our readers suppose?—the *landlords*. We cannot pretend to decide which reaches the lower depth: the moral level of the man who brings the charge, or the intellectual standpoint of his besotted dupes.

It is not surprising that a paper like the *Nation* should give as little prominence as possible to the Pope's letter to the Irish Bishops. To have ignored it altogether would have been scarcely prudent. The course adopted is to print a very s hort summary of it in a very obscure corner of the paper.

United Ireland—Mr. W. O'Brien's paper—exhibits great anxiety at the success of Mr. Kavanagh's Land Corporation. Its terror is evident from its urgent entreaties to the labourers to co-operate with the tenant-farmers and not with the landlords. Both the labourers and the tenants "have the same enemy—devouring landlordism. . . . It would be a vile treason if labourers were to turn Emergency men," and so forth. Unhappily too many of the labourers don't see the matter in this light. They obstinately insist on thinking that they know their own interests best, and on viewing the tenant-farmers as being anything but their friends.

We reprint some observations from the *Morning Post* on the somewhat delicate topic of the decrease of population in France. The facts there given ought to act as a warning. The decay of religious belief is as sure to bring about the decay of morality as a seed to bring forth fruit. The idea that morals can be divorced from faith is a delusion and a snare.

"A Vicar-General" writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he jests at Mr. Green's sufferings with an indecent and insolent brutality—we can give it no other name—quite unequalled. Perhaps it is a good thing that the public should see what kind of men Mr. Green's enemies are. This particular specimen of them appears to be a person who—judging by his method of controversy—is really not fit for the society of gentlemen.

We venture to say that there is only one man in all England who could have been the author of that effusion. It is no secret that he is the same person who, whether he is heaping coarse abuse, and still coarser insinuations, upon Dr. Pusey, or advocating the destruction of all that is beautiful at Thirlmere, or sacrificing the ancient glories of the most venerable Abbey in England to hideous vulgarities devised by his own unbounded self-conceit and bumptious ignorance, is perpetually illustrating his lamentable want—we will not say of reverence, nor even of good taste—but of an ordinary sense of propriety.

The "Vicar-General" has been ably answered by Mr. Hubbard, and the simple severity of Dr. Pusey's letter in yesterday's *Times* ought to make even the "Vicar-General" ashamed of himself.

Mr. Edwin de Lisle's just and candid letter, which we reprint from the *Tablet*, is in every way worthy of the son of the lamented Mr. Ambrose de Lisle, than which we can give it no higher praise.

We deeply regret to learn the death of Dr. Edward Steere, Bishop of Central Africa, where he has laboured for the last eight years. Deeply beloved by all who knew him, he was a pattern of what a missionary Bishop should be. His loss to the Church is, humanly speaking, irreparable; but the memory of his life and work will remain as a bright beacon to guide those who come after him. R.I.P.

We enter our earnest protest against the agitation for placing a bust of the late Mr. Longfellow in Westminster Abbey. From the nature of cases of this kind, it is impossible to get up a counter-memorial against the carrying out of the proposal in question. But we are sure that there are thousands of Englishmen who would, if they could, record their strongest condemnation of any further attempt to disfigure the venerable Abbey Church by monstrous monuments of persons who really have no sort of claim to be commemorated there. Let the motley mob of sentimental Radicals and fussy Freethinkers who are promoting this scheme subscribe among themselves for the erection of a tablet in Mr. Moncure D. Conway's Unitarian meeting-house.

Captain Bedford Pim's trenchant observations at Southampton, on the scarcity of British seamen, are worthy of the most serious attention, coming as they do from one than whom no one is better entitled to be heard on the subject. The remedy obviously is to increase the number of our training ships. The example of such a ship as the *Warspite*—we could mention many others, but the Marine Society, to which it belongs, is, in our opinion, the most satisfactory, as it is the oldest of such institutions—proves what may be done to transform destitute boys, surrounded by every temptation to a life of crime, into honest men and efficient seamen.

A correspondent at Oxford writes to us as follows:—"Some of the buildings recently erected here certainly exhibit a vast improvement on the architectural efforts of a few years ago. This change for the better began with Mr. Bodley's admirable work at Christ Church, which still lacks completion—his magnificent design for the lantern of the Wolsey tower having still to be carried out. Mr. Bodley's next work was at University College, where he designed the beautiful and picturesque lodgings for the Master. Then followed his admirable reredos at the Cathedral. Of his new buildings at Magdalen, now approaching completion, it may be said with justice that Mr. Bodley is probably the only living architect, and, with the exception of A. W. Pugin, the only architect since the Gothic revival, who could have produced a design so thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the glorious old work at Magdalen. These buildings face the High-street, between the College-gate and the School. The delightfully picturesque little bit of old Magdalen Hall will not be interfered with. Mr. G. G. Scott's new buildings at St. John's, which face St. Giles's, to the north of the old front of the College, also possess great merit. The proportions of the central tower, under which is the gateway, are excellent, and the interior arrangements are extremely convenient and well planned. The carved details of these buildings are remarkably fine. Mr. Jackson's magnificent and costly new Schools in the High-street need no description. The colour of the external stone is already being toned down, and the whole building is quite a principal feature in Oxford architecture. The same architect's new High School is a fine building in a similar style—much too good for the miserable secularist institution domiciled beneath its roof. One of the prettiest 'bits' in Oxford is the view up George-street, with the red roof and graceful *louvre* of the High School peeping from behind the dark heavy gables of the old houses. A large instalment of Mr. Jackson's restoration of the Bodleian building—no longer called, as of old, the 'Schools'—is now finished. The whole of the outside work is complete, while in the 'quad' the principal side—that on which the great gateway is—with its elaborate 'orders' one above the other, and the statue of King James I.—the scaffolding has just been removed. Whatever may be thought of the idea of the restoration itself, there can be no doubt that it has been executed with a fidelity to the original almost Chinese in its exactness. King James's Bible has been restored to his hands. The original is always said to have fallen down with a crash on the day when the University Tests' Abolition Bill became law. The volumes now given back into His Majesty's grasp are conjectured by some to represent the Revised Version, and the 'Elegant Extracts' called the New Lectionary."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.

The Porte has resolved to surrender the disputed point on the Thessalian frontier on condition of its being declared neutral territory.

This morning, at the expiration of the time fixed for the Porte to give its final reply on the question of the military convention, Lord Dufferin received a communication from the Porte proposing a compromise in regard to the landing-place of the Turkish troops. According to this proposal, the Turkish troops would either be permitted to land at Alexandria on condition of marching immediately upon Aboukir, or it would be stipulated that they should land at Alexandria in the event of bad weather. Lord Dufferin has telegraphed to Earl Granville for instructions, and will probably postpone his departure for Prinkipo.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1, 1 p.m.

H.M.'s troopships *Malabar* and *Euphrates* arrived this morning. The latter brought Fehmy Pasha, who was handed over to the Egyptian authorities at the Ras-el-Tin Palace. After being questioned by Omar Lufti Pasha, Ali Moubarek Pasha, and Fakr Pasha, concerning the movements of the enemy, he was conducted under a strong guard to the Governor's house, where he was imprisoned. Before the prisoner was handed over, the Khedive guaranteed that he should not be put to death without the consent of the British authorities. The *Euphrates* sailed again at eleven o'clock this morning.

Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha, who was captured last week near Mahsameh, has arrived here. He is held a close prisoner.

Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien's corps of mounted infantry reconnoitred right up to the enemy's position at Mahala last night.

All is quiet here this morning.

Marines were landed to-day to garrison the forts at Gabarri.

Sir Evelyn Wood is now in command here and at Ramleh.

The *Malabar* has arrived, and after landing drafts will proceed eastwards. The *Euphrates* has left, bound westwards.

For a long period a house situated on the bank of the Canal near the enemy's camp has afforded constant cover to men whose fire has been tiresome on all occasions of advance. General Wood to-night determined no longer to permit this to be, and entrusted the work of abolishing the nuisance to Captain Slade. The officer obtained forty blue-jackets from the *Minotaur*, who landed close to the Red House, Ramleh, and marched forward under his guidance to the Canal Pontoon, where they were joined by a company of the 53rd, who accompanied them quietly to the bank of the Canal, with all necessary means for blowing up the house in question. They arrived at the position, which is well under the enemy's fire, without attracting attention, and the party proceeded to lay cartridges, gunpowder, and gun-cotton, to which was attached an electric wire carried from the battery. On firing the charge, a portion only exploded, and it was necessary to rearrange the whole, which was successfully done, and the entire building reduced to ruins. This adventurous achievement probably took the enemy by surprise, for he might have done us great damage. By the gallant behaviour of the men under Captain Slade a serious obstacle has been removed, and future reconnaissances will be facilitated.

PORT SAID, August 31.

The transports *Iberia*, *France*, *Nepaul*, and *Lusitania*, with the Highland Brigade, composed of the 42nd, 74th, 75th, and 79th Regiments, have arrived here and have entered the Canal.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.

An English missionary, Mr. Lansdale, while distributing Bibles along the Siberian road, was arrested on suspicion of Nihilism, notwithstanding his passports, and was only released by special order.

THE PRIMATE.

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Carpenter at half-past eight on Friday morning:—"The Archbishop has passed a quiet night. His general condition remains much the same as yesterday."

The *Lancet* has the following:—

"The state of the Archbishop of Canterbury excites grave apprehension on the part of his friends. It appears that his Grace has been failing in health for some months past. He had an attack of bronchitis of a gouty character in the autumn of last year, and, as our readers will remember, he sought rest in the neighbourhood of Bordighera in the spring. He returned after Easter somewhat better for the change, and devoted himself as usual to the duties of his office without thought for his own weakness. The gouty condition, however, developed itself in different parts of the body. Thrombi formed in the veins of the leg, and evidence of valvular insufficiency presented itself. On August 7 he was able to visit Osborne, where the Royal Princes on the following day underwent the ceremony of confirmation at his hands, and on the 9th he returned to Addington-park. He had a slight rigor on the 11th, and when visited by his medical attendant was found to have a rise of temperature, increased frequency of respiration, and a pulse of 96. There was slight pain in the left side with dulness on percussion over a large portion of the base of the left lung, and indistinct bronchial breathing, but without crepitation. On the right side the breath sounds were rougher than natural. The pain in the side ceased the next day. On the 16th there was a repetition of the rigor, followed by pyrexia and the development of minute crepitation on the base of the right lung. On the following day the respiration was 40; temperature 101·5deg.; pulse 96. The cough was scarcely felt and the slight expectoration of glairy mucus tinged with blood, which began on the 11th, ceased on the 19th, and has not since been at all troublesome. He was visited on the 25th by Sir W. Jenner. During the last few days the breathing has continued to vary between 36 and 40, the pulse between 88 and 108. The temperature, sometimes normal in the morning, has risen every day to 100deg. or 101deg. The Archbishop is drowsy and sleeps much, while the mucous membrane of the throat is dry and sore. Food of a light, nutritious, but unstimulating character is eaten regularly and in good quantity. There have been occasional tremors in the arm which was paralysed fourteen years ago, but no cerebral disturbance. The diagnosis is thrombosis in the left lung to a considerable extent, with slight pneumonia on the right side, congestion of kidney of a gouty character, with increase in the hypertrophy of the heart, following an attack of pericarditis many years ago, when he was Headmaster of Rugby School. The energy which his Grace has evinced during the time he has been Primate, notwithstanding his bodily ailments, cannot but be regarded as remarkable."

On Sunday evening an interesting service was held at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, where the Rev. Harry Jones for the last nine years has successfully laboured in the parish, and who is now on the point of leaving for another living. A large number of Oddfellows, Foresters, Buffaloes, and members of other benefit Societies assembled shortly after six o'clock in front of Christ Church, Watney-street, and marched in procession, arrayed in their full regalia, to the parish church. The church was soon filled by at least 3,000 people, some hundreds not being able to get inside. The Service included special Psalms, lessons, and hymns, and the Rector, the Rev. Harry Jones, preached on the words "Knit together in Love." After dwelling on the advantages of union, he proceeded to point out some of the dangers with which it is surrounded, incidentally deprecating some of the tests of the present day as a prevailing defect in our boasted civilisation and Christianity, and urging that we should go back to the teaching of St. Paul—"Who art thou that judgest another? To his own master he standest or falleth." In speaking of various kinds of unions, the rev. gentleman, in the course of his remarks thereon, said some unions were questionable benefits. "I would instance those military unions called standing armies. These make immediate war always possible, and keep the blood of nations above normal temperature. Of course they are not without excuse. One standing army leads to the maintenance of another, till half Europe is drilled to kill and slay. Nations would be rid of them gladly. Those that are in no danger of attack maintain next to none; as, for instance, the United States of America, where the few remaining regiments are merely Red Indian police. A standing army is a very questionable union. It is to a nation what a sword was once to a citizen. When citizens wore swords they were often drawn. They were too handy. So are standing armies to Governments. I trust the time will come when international law shall be an intelligible reality, and disputes between peoples shall be settled as those between companies and individuals. Grand will be the day when just men of every nation under heaven shall serve on the juries of the world." At the close of the service a collection was made on behalf of the East London Hospital for Children.

Mr. G. W. PREST, Organising Secretary of the National Catholic Conservative Association (185, Norfolk-street, Sheffield), says in a letter to the *Tablet*:—

"The device of the Association consists of a 'tiara,' 'crown,' and 'Bible,' &c. The motto is 'Scivias.' This is a speaking device, attesting to the loyalty of the members of this Association to the English Crown, and giving a refutation to the charge of disloyalty brought against Catholics by the present Liberal Radical Prime Minister in his *Vatican Decrees* pamphlet; a groundless charge, which Mr. Gladstone lamely endeavoured to explain away in Parliament some months ago. The 'Bible' is an emblem of the very decided views of Catholics that education and religious instruction must go hand in hand.

"The 'Tiara' bespeaks that adhesion to the Papacy and the temporal rights of the Holy See which the possession of more than one thousand years has rendered inalienable. The loyalty of the members of this Association will be a guarantee that it will discountenance any efforts to impair the integrity of the Empire, but will, at the same time, advocate measures of local self-government, subject to Imperial ratification and restrictions.

"The motto, 'Scivias'—(Domini) understood—is drawn from St. Hildegarde, a saintly friend of the great St. Bernard.

"This Association will be only a religio-political one in so far as Catholicism and Conservatism—and indeed all Conservatism—is essentually religious in the spirit of its legislation, as Radical-Liberalism leads to a logical negation of all religion.

"If the question of disestablishment of the Church of England from the State is brought before the country, this Association will exert its influence for the maintenance of the union of Church and State in England.

"That the noble and distinguished Catholic laymen approving this Association and subscribing to its funds (whose names will be published in due course, and private information thereon can be obtained by any *bonâ fide* applicant here) offer the highest and most solid assurance to the Catholic community gene rally, *irrespective of political views*, that this Association will not advocate any measures hostile to Catholic interests; and if occasion arises (which in the future must be rare) when legislation is inaugurated by the party politically opposed to this Association, and that legislation is of distinct advantage to Catholic interests, for once in a way this Association will put in motion its national organisation for the support of such measure.

"To Irish Catholics this Association ought to be doubly welcome. It is to the Conservative party that Ireland can confidently look henceforth for beneficent legislation, but not for outlandish, subversive measures.

"The Association's object is to direct the Catholic vote into the sole legitimate channel, in keeping with the traditions of the Church, whose unity has been and ever shall be its strength and rock-like enduring power."

Cardinal Manning left Archbishop's House, Westminster, on Friday morning, on a visit to Cardinal McCabe, of Dublin, who is staying at Harrogate. At the same watering-place are Bishop Dorrian, of Raphoe, Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, and several other prominent Irish ecclesiastics.

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